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BURLATSKIY 'CONVERSATION' ABOUT NUCLEAR WAR

PM200851 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jun 84 pp 14-15

[Article by political observer Fedor Burlatskiy: "Courage of Generations"]

[Text] On the anniversary of the Great Patriotic War we think not only of the past but also of the future. For nearly 40 years now Soviet people and the overwhelming majority of people in the world have been living in peace. But what of the future? What awaits our children? World peace? World war? Or life with the expectation of an advancing catastrophe like the ones the world has already experienced at the time of Ice Age or the flood?

The conversation between father and son, a conversation between the generations, is about this.

Son: Father, you say I have never known war and therefore live heedlessly, like grass by the roadside. (You are fond of that naive image). That I do not value, do not count the sacred minutes of life bestowed on me by fate. No, I have not known war. Is that my misfortune or fortune? But as far as I remember I have heard war mentioned every day of my life. The war which ended almost 20 years before I was born. And the war which is perhaps yet to come: When -- in 5, 10, or 20 years?

I should like to hear from you -- your generation came into contact with war -- why I hear war mentioned so often. Is this reminiscing about the past or a "reminder" of the future?

Father: You hear of the last war because we, the representatives of the older generations, cannot forget it. You hear of a future war because we want to avert it at any price. Now that the life of our generation is reaching its inevitable end, we can see particularly clearly that we have had no event more tragic than the start of the war and no event more triumphant than the victory. On Victory Day I was a little younger than you are now, and I clearly remember how all of us -- young men and women, children, old men, soldiers, peasants, and old women, ordinary people and famous people -- wept with happiness, with heart-rending yearning for those who did not live to see that day. We were all as one whole, as one organism, a scarred, weakened, yet powerful, triumphant organism. I have never had that feeling since.

Son: Old man! I have heard many times that you saved me from death....

Father: Your irony misses its target: I did not save you from death. I was saved from death by the soldiers when they dragged my mother and father and myself, a foolish little boy, from the burning station already gripped by flames and threw us over the side of the freight car loaded almost to the top with metal blocks. That was the last convoy to leave that doomed station. Well, in doing that the soldiers also, of course, saved you. There would hardly have been any other structure which would have produced you....

Son: Forgive me, I didn't want to offend you. And I am happier than anyone that you lived....

Father: Yes, I lived, and in a strange way I belong to the first postwar generation. We have all lived in an intermediate period when there were no flames of war, although it constantly flickered on the horizon. And if I thought it would help anyone, I would recall every day those who laid their lives on the altar of victory.

Son: Yes, I remember Gamzatov writing about the cranes. It seems to us that we do understand your feelings.

Father: But we do not want you to live by these feelings. We want something else: We want you to preserve sacredly the memory of those who did not return. And we want you to know how the war began, why we did not succeed in averting it, and the price at which victory was given to us.

Son: I have frequently heard and read of the big three -- Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill -- and of how they met in Tehran and Yalta and how later a different three met in Potsdam and decided the destiny of war and peace. They decided how subsequent generations -- yours and mine -- were to live. Sometimes I think they were some kind of giants...

Father: Why giants?

Son: Because they decided the destinies of billions of people.

Father: I don't believe in giants. But history has indeed raised the big three to unprecedented heights.

Son: But they do say that a warhorse and a timid doe cannot be harnessed to the same cart...

Father: It was scarcely a case of any one of that three playing the part of the timid doe... The very fact of these political greats' communication, confrontation, and contact caused sparks and lightning.

Son: What kind of world did they leave for mankind?

Father: Well, peace has proved surprisingly stable. When I reread the Yalta agreements I am not surprised at how many changes took place -- these changes are enormous -- but at how much was won by the victory. Yalta was a triumphant minute of cooperation not simply between different characters but between different social systems.

Son: But those giants...sometimes they seem to me to have been simply blind....

Father: Why blind?

Son: Because they did not see the future. For instance, the bomb...and its role.

Father: What bomb? The atom Bomb?

Son: I don't know any other kind of bomb. True, there is the hydrogen bomb and, they say, the neutron bomb. But they are all the same thing.

Father: Yes, we had a different perception of the bomb. The bombs which fell on our houses. They were different.

Son: But what did you feel when you heard about the atom bomb?

Father: I read a brief report about Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Son: And then?

Father: I was shaken. Afterwards I often had a dream at night: I would dream that the whole world, the whole planet, was exploding, turning into a fireball, and I would wake up in terror....

Son: I don't have that dream. Since childhood I have known about the bomb and I have grown accustomed to treat it in a businesslike, prosaic way. Well, what about the bomb? Well, what about the bomb? Well, 200,000 people will die at once. What difference is there between 1 death, 100 deaths, or 1 million deaths? It's the same thing for each person. Only death alone -- his death, my death -- is unique.

Father: I cannot understand that. My own death is not so terrible -- it is just a moment. It is terrible to see the death of others -- burned alive, turned to dust, reduced to nothing, as in Hiroshima.

Son: I am not speaking of my own feelings. I have not felt it. I am speaking of what I should feel. I should treat the bomb as something real. If I survive the blast I must not dither, but to do something practical to help the survivors or repel the enemy.

But forgive me, it was not our feelings I wanted to talk about. I would very much like to know how Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin treated the bomb. Were they able to predict its importance to war and peace and all man's subsequent life?

Father: This cannot be answered with absolute accuracy. Roosevelt organized the Manhattan Project which led to the creation of the atom bomb.

Son: Did Roosevelt want to drop the bomb on the Germans or Japanese?

Father: That remains a historical enigma. Perhaps he would have limited himself to a show of the bomb's strength somewhere in the desert, as some advisers suggested.

Son: But what about Truman? Did he hesitate to drop the bomb?

Father: Not for a second. He gave two motives. First, the bomb was retaliation for Pearl Harbor. The second motive concerned the USSR. "As soon as it detonates," Truman said at the moment the bomb was being tested, "I believe that that is how it will be -- I will have a stick with which to beat that country." He had in mind not Japan at all, but the Soviet Union.

Nor did Churchill hesitate, The bomb delighted him. "What is gunpowder? Rubbish! Electricity? Nonsense! The atom bomb -- that is the second coming of Christ," Churchill would exclaim.

Son: And how did Stalin treat the bomb?

Father: Churchill recalls a curious story. At the Potsdam conference Truman was faced with a delicate question: how to inform Stalin of the successful tests of the bomb.

After one session the big three met in a park next to the palace where the conference was taking place. Truman approached Stalin while Churchill observed their conversation from a distance.

Truman said: "We now have a bomb of unusually great strength." Stalin, those taking part attest, heard the President out absolutely calmly. Truman even had the impression that Stalin failed to understand what sort of bomb he was talking about, because he did not mention its name -- uranium or atom bomb. "Well, how did it go?" Churchill asked Truman immediately afterward. "He didn't ask me a single question," the President replied.

Truman asserted that "the Russian premier displayed no special interest." "I was sure that he did not have the slightest idea of the importance of what he had been told," Churchill wrote later in his memoirs. They were wrong.

Son: Stalin knew about the bomb?

Father: He not only knew about it -- work on its production was already underway in our country. On returning from the session Stalin told Molotov of his talk with Truman. Molotov replied: "They are raising their price." Stalin said: "Let them raise it. I must have another talk with Kurchatov about stepping up this work."

Son: Surely there were people then who realized the importance of nuclear weapons, which could upturn not only military equipment but also the whole world?

Father: It is hard to believe that these people failed to see the tremendous impact the nuclear bomb would have on the world's subsequent development. Although there are no direct reports on the subject. It is well known that in the last speech Roosevelt prepared, but failed to deliver (it was on the day he died), he intended to talk of science's growing role in the world. Roosevelt's biographers later claimed that these unspoken words were prompted by information on the imminent results of the Manhattan Project.

Son: Were there scientists who could have informed the politicians of the time?

Father: There were. And to one of them, the Danish physicist Niels Bohr, mankind should erect a monument for his courage, selflessness, and perception. He began a lone struggle against the world's mighty rulers. He sent letters to Churchill and Roosevelt. He claimed that the atomic race could become inevitable unless steps were taken to establish a new, more progressive order in the world. He considered it essential to forestall rivalry in the field of atomic energy and suggested immediately beginning talks in which the Soviet Union should be involved.

When Bohr's ideas were reported to Roosevelt, the latter suggested organizing a meeting with Churchill. After some resistance Churchill agreed to receive Bohr, who was in the United States at the time. The scientist crossed the ocean and on 16 May 1944 was received by the prime minister. This meeting between the major imperialist politician and the great scientist was like a meeting between two creatures from different planets. Churchill assigned 30 minutes for his talk with Bohr and spent most of the time talking himself. He totally rejected Bohr's proposals for reducing the secrecy in creating atomic weapons and for contacts with the Soviet Union.

Son: Then what happened?

Father: Then something strange happened. In 1944 Niels Bohr was received by President Roosevelt. THe President listened attentively to the scientist.

But just 3 weeks later -- 19 September 1944 -- during a meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt in New York, they discussed Niels Bohr's memorandum and totally rejected his proposal. They demanded an investigation into Bohr's activity, and Churchill even suggested arresting Bohr or at least making him aware that he was "on the brink of a state crime."

That was the end of the first peace mission -- the direct predecessor of the scientists' present movement against atomic death.

Son: But what of the other scientists, the ones who created the bomb?

Father: Oh, that is a shameful page in the moral history of science. Almost all the participants in the Manhattan Project voted to use the bomb against the Japanese. And if the politicians and generals who took the "big" decision have earned hatred, the scientists who connived with it generated a wave of contempt. Although many of them experienced all the bitterness of belated remorse.

Son: But all the same why did the Americans decide to drop the bombs on Japan?

Father: That is not hard to understand when you compare the dates. The first atom bomb was detonated 6 August 1945, and on 9 August the Soviet Union entered the war, against Japan, in full accordance with the agreements reached in Yalta.

The Americans knew that the Soviet Union had transferred powerful forces to the Asian theater and that the defeat of the Kwantung Army would mean Japan's total defeat. The bomb was not the last act of war against Japan but the first political act of the "cold war." Truman and Churchill took the responsibility for the threats the bomb created to the present-day world.

Son: But was it not possible to achieve the banning of the bomb at the time?

Father: In 1946 the Soviet Union suggested to the United States a total ban on the production and use of atomic weapons. This project was rejected by Truman and other political leaders of the Western world. Thus the chance was lost of turning the wheels of 20th century history into a peaceful channel. An unprecedented thermo-nuclear race began in which the United States constantly set the pace.

Son: But can it be stopped at all? I fear that your generation is nurturing illusions. You were born when there was no bomb and you believe history can turn back.

Father: Of course, returning to the source -- the the era without nuclear bombs -- is extraordinarily difficult. Yet it is possible because nuclear war is lethal for all.

Son: But how many warheads have now been stockpiled?

Father: About 50,000. And each of them could destroy 10 Hiroshimas.

Son: But why do the Americans need so many bombs? After all, it goes against common sense. This was shown perfectly by Tolstoy in "War and Peace." There is a current of events which is stronger than plans, designs, and clearly set goals.

Son: You believe mankind is in thrall to events, to fate? What is this? Ancient mysticism?

Father: Ancient in no way means primitive. It simply means old. The Greeks and Romans remain man's teachers. They knew what they were talking about in military matters, because they were constantly waging war. Of course, it is not a case of predetermination, although I have heard such statements from my foreign colleagues. They have said that the planet is eager for renewal, as on the eve of the Ice Age or the flood.

Son: So what is it all about? Do you think the Americans want war?

Father: How can one want suicide? Of course, the American people fear nuclear war. Indeed, the overwhelming majority of leaders also either do not want it or are afraid of it. However, it is not a matter of directly wanting or not wanting. It is a matter of actions, which have their own logic. The Americans -- innovators in the technological field -- are suprisingly untalented in the sphere of diplomacy and politics. They believe only in strength, yet diplomacy presupposes compromise while politics are the art of achieving one's ends with the minimum effort. To this day they cannot understand that for 40 years now they have been destroying their own security with their own hands.

Son: You are talking about the thermonuclear race?

Father: Yes. Of itself, this race is constantly bringing the world closer to war. New countries headed by irresponsible governments may join it. A new threat is ripening here.

Son: How many bombs will there be by the year 2000?

Father: Possibly 70,000 unless the arms race is halted.

Son: And how many people in the world?

Father: Approximately 6.5 billion.

Son: Will there be enough bombs for them all?

Father: There will be enough bombs for them all.

Son: And food?

Father: There may not be enough food for everyone. Food consumption in Asia and Africa may even decline.

Son: And water, forests, energy, plants, animals, even air -- will there be enough of all this for our generation when it reaches maturity? The kind of world you will leave us....

Father: Well, a world like any other. In no way worse but in many ways probably better than the one we inherited. However that may be, there has been no world war for nearly 40 years now. And there is a real hope there will be no world war.

Son: But what is needed for that?

Father: A lot. In particular the advent of realistically minded leaders in the West with whom we can deal. It is important that such partners emerge in the United States. Perhaps Kennedy could have been one such, but he was killed. At one time it seemed that Nixon could have been one such, but he was dismissed. Finally, Carter signed the SALT II treaty, but it was rejected in Congress and then Carter himself was defeated in the next election. Then came Reagan, who has taken a sharp turn toward militarism and rejected detente.

Son: So, is waiting for a new Roosevelt all we have left? Do you believe such leaders will emerge?

Father: I hope so. The extraordinary threats will bring world class leaders to the crest of world politics.

Son: But in the meantime -- in the meantime could you give a direct answer to a direct question: Will there be nuclear war in our generations lifetime or not?

Father: That is not a direct question or a straightforward one. No one could answer it. I can say one thing -- although perhaps some people might disagree: World war now is less likely than in 1939 or even in 1933, when Hitler came to power in Germany. Peace now is also firmer than in the fifties, when the Americans had superiority in nuclear weapons.

Son: That sounds rather surprising. We have felt the full threat of nuclear war virtually since childhood. Some of us even believe that we belong to a generation with a reduced lifespan which will be cut short by war.

Father: That is a false feeling. We did not have that feeling even in the thirties, when our country was alone in the face of a hostile world. At the time war was essentially inevitable. And in the postwar period there was only once a direct threat of nuclear conflict -- at the time of the Caribbean crisis in 1962. Now we are more powerful than ever and we have numerous allies. In addition there has been an explosion of public activeness in all countries. Our peace-loving policy and mass activeness -- those are the main guarantees of peace. War will be successfully averted if these factors are combined, effective, and efficacious.

Son: But the immediate prospects -- can they be forecast?

Father: I would venture to say that so far there are no forces in the world which want and at the same time are able to initiate a nuclear war. I will say more: The existing strategic equilibrium is a reliable guarantee of peace for the next few decades. So the sacrifices of our fathers and brothers were not in vain, and the unprecedented exertion of our own generation has not been in vain.

Son: But what next? The rest is silence, as Hamlet said?

Father: What happens next -- the rest will depend on your generation. And you will need no less courage than was displayed by your fathers and grandfathers. Courage -- that is what they bequeath to you.

GRINEVSKIY ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD201207 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Today's session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been addressed by Soviet Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation.

He expressed concern over the situation shaping at the Stockholm forum and pointed out that the United States and its closest NATO allies wish to evade a discussion of important measures that would contribute to a real lessening of the military confrontation, a changeover in the situation in Europe and in the world for the better.

The United States, which declares by word of mouth its readiness for talks on non-use of force, creates only a semblance of progress towards meeting the legitimate aspirations of the European nations, but, in real fact, is trying to reduce the work at the conference to an examination of such technical issues, that would open undue access to the military activities of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which, certainly, has nothing in common with building up confidence and security.

The measures of ensuring "transparency", as suggested by Washington, provide for the granting to the European states of information about the structure, stationing and even the whole of the activities of their troops outside the garrisons as well as mobilisation measures, while the USA is not going to apply such measures to its main forces stationed overseas.

This line of the United States directed at ensuring unilateral military advantages hampers productive work at Stockholm.

NOVIKOV ON VIENNA UN SPACE COMMITTEE SESSION

PM201422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch under the "International Commentary" rubric: "From Differing Stances"]

[Text] Vienna -- The 27th session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which is being held in Vienna, has finished its general discussion. The delegation heads representing about 50 states have noted in their speeches achievements in the field of space research and the use of space, and have given their ideas on the prospects for developing international cooperation in studying outer space and the practical application of space science and technology.

Academician O.G. Gazenko, head of the Soviet delegation, cited specific facts in his speech to illustrate the USSR's remarkable achievements in the field of space study and exploration and spoke about the Soviet Union's participation in international cooperation in this sphere.

The Soviet space program is peaceful and humane in character. Everyone is aware that the Soviet Union was the first to begin the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes and does everything possible to prevent its use as a new sphere in the arms race. Seeking to help resolve this task, in 1963 the USSR unilaterally assumed a commitment not to place antisatellite weapons in outer space; in other words, it introduced a unterlateral moratorium on these launches so long as other states, including the United States, refrain from placing any kind of antisatellite weapons into space.

The USSR considers this moratorium to be merely the first step toward a complete ban on antisatellite weapons. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his answers to questions put by the American journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith: "...We propose to the United States that official talks begin immediately to achieve agreement on this score."

The Soviet leader's answers to the American journalist have received a lively response among the session's delegates, since space is being threatened with the sad fate of becoming an arena for the arms race and conflicts. Unfortunately, this danger is becoming increasingly real with each passing year. Washington's strategists are planning to use space to deploy components of weapons systems of a fundamentally new character, which, in combination with land-based weapons, primarily nuclear, are supposed to secure for the United States the long-awaited "absolute military superiority in the world."

In view of these facts, the participants in the session who represent the socialist countries and the developing states, as well as a number of Western states, have opposed the militarization of space and have advocated that urgent, effective measures be taken to maintain peace in outer space. However, this does not at all suit the United States. The American delegation head tried to sidetrack the committee from the main question of the peaceful use of space by claiming that this problem should be discussed in the UN Disarmament Committee. However, it is common knowledge that the UN General Assembly has made provision for the committee on the peaceful uses of outer space to concern itself with the question of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Obviously aware of the weakness of this stance, the American delegation head quit the conference hall even before the general discussion had concluded. The Viennese newspapers see this move on the part of the American representative as an attempt to block the work of a committee session discussing the most urgent problem of our times.

Experience demands that firm measures be taken to maintain peace in space before it is too late, before space weapons are deployed, and before a jump in the space arms race with its unpredictable consequences is affected. All the peoples of the world are awaiting such urgent and effective measures.

KORNILOV ON CAMPAIGN TO SAVE ABM TREATY

LD201628 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

More than forty prominent U.S. political figures and arms control specialists have announced the founding of a new national public organisation, the "National Campaign To Save ABM Treaty." A statement issued by the initiators of the newly-founded organisation points out that the treaty has contributed to the maintenance of peace and to the strengthening of the national security of the United States and the Soviet Union. The statement has been circulated at a press conference in Washington.

The founding of the "National Campaign To Save ABM Treaty" in the USA reflects the growing concern of the U.S. public over the escalation of the arms race and over a possibility of its spreading to outer space. This concern is more than warranted. It is no secret that militarisation of outer space would create a terrible danger to mankind.

The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of competition in any race of armaments, including space-based ones. It is appropriate to recall that way back in October 1983 our country, which had blazed the trail to outer space for mankind, submitted to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly for consideration the proposal "On concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space with respect to the earth." This initiative developed the proposal, which the Soviet Union tabled at the United Nations in 1981, on concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. The forum of nations endorsed the Soviet initiative. With a view to making it easier to reach agreement, the USSR has unilaterally announced a moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weapons to outer space as long as the other countries act accordingly. The implementation of the package of the far-reaching measures being suggested by the Soviet Union would become a big and tangible contribution to the attainment of the U.N.-approved goal of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

They in Washington often talk about a "flexible approach" to the problem of preventing the militarisation of outer space -- but what is behind the rhetoric? In summer 1982, the White House issued a directive on the United States' policy with regard to outer space, the directive which for the purposes of the USA's achieving military superiority, orientates the policy straightly towards large-scale deployment of anti-satellite systems. Appropriations for the development of space-based weapons rapidly grow in the United States. This line is continued notwithstanding the fact that Washington's plans to deploy anti-satellite weapons in outer space contradict the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agreement on certain measures in the field of limitation of strategic offensive arms (1972). The Reagan administration practically steers matters to breaking off those agreements, departs, just as in other matters, from the accords, and tries to break the principles of parity and equal security.

Those who steer matters to transferring the arms race to outer space sometimes try to camouflage the essence of their militarist stand by allusions to verification difficulties. But that is a false argument. Any relevant matters, including those of verification, could be successfully decided upon during talks, suggested by the Soviet Union, on both anti-satellite weapons and on preventing the militarisation of outer space as a whole, provided there is a real interest in finding solutions.

Konstantin Chernenko, in his recent answers to questions from U.S. journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, emphasised that the course towards militarisation of outer space with an eye to gaining military advantages is both prospectless and dangerous. If it should lead anywhere, it is only to a steep rise in the war threat. This cannot be allowed to happen. Urgent and effective measures are needed to keep outer space peaceful. The Soviet Union is fully for this way.

LARIONOV REJECTS CHARGES OF TREATY NONOBSERVANCE

PM201511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Larionov "Apropos Remarks": "Ill-Intentioned Slander"]

[Text] One cannot but notice the importunity with which U.S. propaganda, urged on by leading Washington circles, keeps issuing conjectures about alleged Soviet violations of treaties and agreements. To all appearances, they want to impress on the uninformed readers that, since the Soviet side cannot, as they say, be trusted, this fully justifies the Reagan administration's unwillingness to proceed with real arms limitation.

The U.S. press has thus printed verbiage claiming that the USSR is supposedly using electronic countermeasures to generate interference against U.S. intelligence systems gathering information about tests of Soviet ICBM's. Conjectures have been voiced that the Soviet Union wants in this way to keep secret the features of its missiles, and the number of their warheads in particular, and that this is, according to them, only part of the Soviet line of hindering the verification of agreements in the sphere of arms limitation.

What is behind the attempts to accuse the USSR of nonobservance of arms limitation treaties and agreements? The answer to this question was already given in the Soviet memorandum published on 30 January: The United States wants to distract attention from its own actions to circumvent existing treaties and agreements in the sphere of arms limitation, and from blatant U.S. violations of obligations undertaken in this connection. Facts confirm that, by hypocritically taking the stance of defender of the observance of strategic arms limitation treaties, the U.S. Administration wants to make the world forget that it was the United States itself that torpedoed the ratification of SALT II, took the course of developing first-strike nuclear facilities, opened new channels for the strategic arms race, and undertook the development of a large-scale ABM defense system, thus undermining the very foundations of the existing unlimited duration treaty on the limitation of ABM systems.

It is generally known that the Soviet Union has approached and does approach with full responsibility the observance of obiligations stemming from any international treaties and agreements to which it is a party. The USSR's attitude toward strategic arms limitation agreements, and in particular to their provisions concerning the system of the sides' use of national technical means of verification, is no exception. By using its national technical means of verification, the United States can observe without any hindrance those features of Soviet strategic arms directly affected by the USSR's treaty obligations. This fact has been repeatedly and officially confirmed by Washington. And why should the Soviet side hide, for example, the number of warheads on its ICBM's, since the relevant data in this connection were supplied during the talks as part of the exchange of relevant information with the U.S. side?

It is indicative in this connection that the flashes of "accusations" against the USSR are timed to coincide with the U.S. President's "peace-making" speeches which he is delivering during his election campaign. For example, no sooner had the President delivered his assurances of "adherence to the limitation of the arms race" on U.S. television last January, then a report was sent to Congress which was an attempt to blame the Soviet Union for "nonobservance" of the arms limitation agreements. The U.S. press is still singing the President's praises for his speech to the Irish Parliament, in which he supposedly launched a "new initiative" on the limitation of nuclear arms, and the latest intrigues have been launched against the USSR and its observance of treaties in this sphere. It seems that they want to prove that the U.S. President's good intentions are, alas, not fated to materialize.

But this is obvious in any case. The U.S. President's assurances of his adherence to arms limitation are really nothing but words. But this is by no means due to someone else preventing their implementation. There is nothing specific behind the U.S. President's bombastic phrases about disarmament. In practical terms they are accompanied only by more new measures to build up the U.S. military, including nuclear, potential. And no one will be confused by the U.S. propaganda attempts to exonerate the United States of responsibility as the main culprit of the arms race.

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED OVER LENINGRAD PARLEY

LD152226 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 15 TASS -- United Nations Under-Secretary-General Jan Martenson has expressed satisfaction with the fruitful character and exclusively constructive spirit of the conference at which anyone could set forth his ideas. He spoke today at the closing plenary sitting of the five-day regional conference of the United Nations held here within the framework of the world-wide disarmament campaign. Delegates from many national and international non-government organisations from 23 countries of Western and Eastern Europe, the United States and Canada, representatives of institutes and centres studying problems of peace and disarmament, took part in the conference.

Conferees positively assessed the fact of the convocation of the conference at the complicated time for peace, detente and disarmament. It was viewed as one of very important steps in the process of developing cooperation between the world public and the United Nations in resolving one of the most burning problems of our time.

Practically all delegates expressed concern over the continuing race of armaments, above all of nuclear ones. The chief message of their statements was that a dialogue on disarmament problems should be honest, with due account for the interests of all sides and on the basis of the principle of equal security for all peoples.

Debates in working groups were useful. Thus, the delegates evinced interest in proclaiming 1985 the Year of Youth, stressing its role and responsibility for the destinies of peace. It was suggested that a data bank on disarmament issues be set up at the United Nations with a view to spreading broader truthful information.

The U.N. under-secretary-general thanked the Soviet Peace Committee for highly effective and close cooperation. "We shall never forget the days spent in Leningrad, a city whose tragedy in the past war we still remember, and which should not be repeated anywhere in the world," Jan Martenson stressed.

## CEMA, LONDON SUMMITS' AID TO THIRD WORLD COMPARED

LD201952 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 20 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

At a time when socialist countries consistently uphold the economic interests of developing nations, imperialist powers pursue a policy of dollar neo-colonialism. This is the main message of press commentaries dealing with the results of an economic summit of member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in Moscow and a meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries in London several days earlier, circulated in countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The CMEA member-states declared in Moscow that they are prepared to continue, as far as possible, economic and technical assistance to newly free countries. The socialist community acknowledged the justness of the developing countries' demands that those responsible for their current difficulties should considerably expand the transfer of resources in compensation for damage caused as a result of colonial plunder and neo-colonialist exploitation, reduce the debt burden on developing nations, and give them easy-term access to international crediting sources.

In London, the leaders of the Seven confined themselves to the admission that the present-day monetary and financial situation in the capitalist world may spell a disaster for poor countries, and came out with several indefinite, non-binding promises to the Third World.

Comparing the final documents of the Moscow and London conferences, observers note that at a time when the economic policy of socialism with regard to Third World countries is oriented at developing mutually beneficial cooperation, the West lays emphasis on the arms race which is wearing out the developing nations.

Militarisation is a much heavier burden on the economy of young nations than on the industrial society, observes the Indian PATRIOT. Military spending in the Third World devours a large share of national revenues. Domestic military construction exacerbates disproportions in their economy and deforms social and economic structures. No wonder that in Africa, for instance, the situation is particularly grave in countries which are listed as main recipients of American military "aid" -- Zaire, Somalia, Liberia, and Chad.

That is why one of the main conclusions of the Moscow conference concords to such an extent with the interests and aspirations of the peoples in developing countries: The struggle for economic and social progress is inseparable from the struggle against the arms buildup, against the threat of war.

## ANTI-UN CAMPAIGN BY REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SCORED

LD210121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

Attacks are ringing out more and more sharply in the United States against the United Nations Organization, that major international forum which is called upon to promote the securing of peace and international security. The tone of this propaganda campaign is being set by the Reagan administration, which from the very first days of its coming to power has held an openly hostile stand toward the United Nations. Expressing themselves without any kind of self-restraint, highly placed representatives of the present administration crudely assert that the United Nations is allegedly "damaging to the cause of peace" and so on and so forth.

Things have gone so far that official U.S. representatives at the United Nations, and also E. Koch, the mayor of New York where the headquarters of this world organization is located, have demanded categorically that the United Nations should "get out of the United States!"

A routine "report" published in Washington by the extremely reactionary "Heritage Foundation" organization, the heart of the American ultras, is noteworthy in this regard. This odious organization has won itself sad renown through its scandalous attacks not only upon the United Nations but on its specialized organs, too, like UNESCO and ECOSOC which unite dozens of independent states on all continents of the globe.

The authors of the "report" recommend that official Washington embark upon open interference in UN affairs, in particular that it immediately begin an audit of the expenditures of this organization in order to "establish where the American taxpayers' money is going to." As though they were talking about the finances of one of the American states, the authors of the work assert cynically that the "UN budget has gotten out of control."

The fury of the American "hawks" is brought about by the fact that the United Nations consistently and persistently struggles for the strengthening of international peace and for the establishment of new and more just orders in the most varied fields of international relations, and that it condemns racism and racial discrimination.

Numerous UN programs in the field of social and economic development are described by the compilers of the "report" from the "Heritage Foundation" as being virtually illegal: they demand that their financing should end. The authors of the lampoon call for the United States to severely restrict the expenditure items in the UN budget, directing resources only onto those programs that Washington considers to be "expedient."

The "Heritage Foundation" work is merely another link in the campaign of crude pressure that the American Administration is waging intensively against sovereign countries represented in the United Nations that come out resolutely against attempts by the United States to establish world domination and to suppress the national liberation movements. The unprecedented isolation of Washington at the United Nations is the price of this reckless and pointless course.

The actions of this or that diplomatic delegation at the United Nations are a kind of mirror of the foreign policy course of the member-states of the world community. Indeed, what can one expect of the American delegation, and especially its leader, the well-known Jeane Kirkpatrick, who, scarcely having become the head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, heaped abuse upon this international organization and expressed doubts about the expediency of "supporting and financing organizations that clearly and seriously damage the interests of the United States."

All the latest actions by Washington show convincingly that the Reagan administration is trying to remove the United Nations from the solution of such key problems of the present day as reducing the military danger, preventing the threat of nuclear war, and consolidating universal peace. This attests to the imperialist ambitions of the Reagan team, which ignores the striving of the member-countries of the United Nations for a constructive dialogue and the mobilization of the efforts of the world community against the threat of war.

KASHLEV BLASTS WESTERN ANTISOCIALIST PROPAGANDA

LD202307 Moscow TASS in English 2302 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 21 TASS -- The Soviet representative, Yuriy B. Kashlev, has characterized as an "extremely dangerous trend" the unprecedented psychological war against the socialist and many developing countries. "The escalation of psychological warfare, the irresponsible pronouncements by some Western state leaders to the effect that they would "write off" socialism and leave it "on the ashheap of history," the unrestrained propaganda of militarism eventually increase the threat of nuclear war," he said addressing the current session of the U.N. Committee on Information.

"While whipping up the arms race, openly striving for military superiority, and deploying new first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe the forces hostile to peace have launched a massive propaganda onslaught against everything that is related to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence of states," he said. "The ruling circles of some Western countries try to manipulate the mass media to achieve militaristic goals, advocate the "admissibility" of nuclear war, and blow out the myth of a "Soviet military threat."

In this situation, as was repeatedly stated by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR came out for a radical reduction of arms, particularly nuclear arms, and creation of a climate of trust between states. The USSR believed that the relations between nuclear powers should be governed by certain rules, including the renunciation of propaganda of nuclear war of any kind, global or limited one, Soviet representative pointed out.

He called attention to the declaration of the CMEA countries recently signed by the leaders of ten socialist countries in Moscow which said that "today it is more necessary than ever before for all the parliaments and governments, for the world public at large and for all the sensible people to join their efforts to safeguard and strengthen peace, curb the arms race, promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and normalise international relations in the interests of all countries and peoples."

U.S., WEST SAID DESTABILIZING AFRICAN SITUATION

LD202212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow today. It was devoted to the viewpoint of Soviet scientists on the problem of contemporary Africa. Our correspondent Nikolay Lutsenko reports:

[Lutsenko] The idea that Africa is now going through a very complicated period in its development, when the problem of the struggle for economic and political independence is being aggravated by the neocolonialism of the Western powers, was heard distinctly in the words of leading Soviet Africanologists. The unprecedented volume of U.S. arms supplies to developing states, including the African ones, was named first and foremost among the most destabilizing factors. The developing countries' debt has reached unprecedented oroportions which -- as was noted at the press conference today -- now stands at the gigantic figure of $1 trillion.

The racist Republic of South Africa follows a course toward confrontation, whipping up military tension and wrecking attempts at a peaceful settlement of African problems.

What is the true political state of affairs concerning the latest proposals made by head of the Pretoria regime Botha to Western powers to undertake the resolution of the Namibia problem? I put this question to the director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko.

[Begin Gromyko recording] Of course, this latest proposal demonstrates that the Republic of South Africa's racists have not wearied of maneuvering. This endless political and diplomatic maneuvering is linked with preventing the true representative of the Namibian people -- the South West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] -- to come to power. You know that SWAPO is prepared to carry out all the UN resolutions and therefore Resolution 435 as well. On the other hand, the South African racists have always tried to sink any UN resolution regarding the independence of Namibia. But the problems of Africa -- and this is our Soviet stance -- must be resolved by the Africans themselves. Better than any other representatives, the Africans understand how they have to resolve their own problems. [end recording]

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING OPENS IN ENGLAND

LD201650 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 20 TASS -- The Socialist International opened a two-day conference in the English city of Sheffield today. The meeting is being attended by delegations from the socialist and social democratic parties grouped in the International, including the British Labour Party led by its leader Neil Kinnock and the Social Democratic Party of Germany led by its Chairman Willy Brandt.

The conference will discuss the results of elections to the European Parliament, the economic difficulties besetting West European states, the situation in the Middle East, and other international problems.

## REAGAN PEACEMAKER ROLE BELIED BY U.S. ACTIONS

LD202222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] It must be stated that the Soviet peace initiatives have evoked such a wide positive reaction in the world that the U.S. Administration cannot ignore them. Observers note that recently U.S. President Reagan has toned down somewhat his attacks on the Soviet Union and that his exhortations have had a less belligerent ring. In his latest speech in Washington, as reported by REUTER, Reagan spotted Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin in the hall and decided to leave out a long passage containing anti-Soviet tirades. But the U.S. President's attempts to don the mantle of peacemaker are no more than a trick aimed primarily at the American voter. The government's actions tell a different story.

The other day Reagan personally took on the task of working on the senators in order to defeat Nunn's amendment requiring U.S. forces in NATO to be cut by 90,000. Brigadier General Fernell has just announced the successful testing of five new MX missiles. This, he said, was an important factor enabling this missile to be put into production more quickly. And one could cite a great many such examples, showing that Reagan has no intention of changing his militarist plans by an iota. Sober-minded politicians in the United States realize how dangerous such a course is.

FRANCE-PRESSE reports that a group of prominent political figures -- including former President Carter; former Secretaries of State Rusk, Vance, and Muskie; and former Defense Minister McNamara -- have launched a campaign with the object of stopping Reagan from wrecking the Soviet-American treaty of 1972 on limitation of antimissile defense systems. A spokesman of the group said at a press conference that the star war plans the administration has embarked on undermine the foundations on which that treaty rests. When it was signed both sides were deeply convinced that nuclear war would be disastrous for everyone, and that there would be no victors. But now Reagan is asserting that an impenetrable space unbrella can be created over the country, giving the people calm and peace. The politicians listed above say that this is an absurd piece of wishful thinking. They say that an end must be put to the administration's mad plans to extend the arms race into space, and the sooner the better.

## WEINBERGER ATTACKS CRITICS OF SPACE WEAPONS

LD210848 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The Reagan administration responded with irritation to warnings from a group of prominent politicians and arms control specialists that the development of a new large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based components is just escalating the threat of nuclear war and is a cover for the development of a first-strike capability.

The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, speaking in Boston, tried to smear those Americans. He claimed that they presumably "misinformed" the U.S. population, cited wrong facts and were in general unprepared to draw such conclusions.

Symptomatically, Weinberger claimed that the development of such a system did not at all violate the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of the air defence systems although in reality these plans are flagrantly at odds with the terms of that accord.

The Pentagon chief again called for a dramatic escalation in new arms development programs. He admitted that one of the steps in that direction was the recent test of an intercepter missile to destroy ballistic missiles recently carried out by the Pentagon. Weinberger stressed that it was necessary to continue that programme and that the United States had a proper capability and resources to do so.

U.S. TRYING TO DISCREDIT REPORT ON KAL-007

LD201508 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 20 TASS -- After being caught out, representatives of the Reagan administration, which sent a South Korean airliner into Soviet airspace for spying purposes last September, are now bending over backwards in an effort to cover up the traces of their crime.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger issued a statement in which he tried to question the trustworthiness of an article published by the British magazine DEFENSE ATTACHE, which reported convincing new evidence that the South Korean Boeing-747 had been on a spying mission. He claimed, in particular, that the article did not contain anything new and only repeated the Soviet version of the incident.

The magazine repeated, not the Soviet version, but facts which belie the false version of the United States that the airliner had strayed into Soviet airspace "by mistake". By citing these facts, the DEFENSE ATTACHE only confirmed what had taken place in fact, namely, that the United States had carried out a major espionage operation against the USSR with the use of latest systems, including reconnaissance planes and satellites, and had not even stopped short of risking the lives of the civilian aircraft's innocent passengers in pursuit of its sordid aims.

After carefully studying all material related to the incident, including hitherto unpublished information, the magazine, in particular, drew the conclusion that the Boeing-747 had been involved in a large-scale intelligence operation aiming to collect information about the Soviet Union's air-defense system. The operation also involved the U.S. intelligence network in the Far East, including monitoring stations, ships and aircraft as well as the spy satellite Ferret-D. The operation was coordinated by the crew of the American reusable spaceship Challenger whose launch had been delayed for 36 hours as compared with the original schedule specially for the purpose.

DEFENSE ATTACHE also clarified the concrete role of the American reconnaissance plane RC-135 which had flown on a parallel course with, and in the immediate proximity of, the South Korean airliner before the latter's entry into Soviet airspace. This flying close together, which Washington claimed was "fortuitous", was in fact, DEFENSE ATTACHE said, a dummy-selling tactic to make the impression that airspace had been violated by a U.S. military jet, spur the Soviet air defense system into heightened readiness and monitor all of its radar and communications signals of interest to the Pentagon with the help of the deployed system of electronic espionage.

DEFENSE ATTACHE's conclusions are confirmed by expressed opinions of other prominant U.S. specialists and data published in the press. Kenneth Lawrence, an American expert on U.S. special services who is the author of several publications on the activities of these subversive outfits, said in a TASS interview that from the very beginning he had had no doubt that the flight of the South Korean airliner on the night of September 1, last year, was an intelligence-gathering operation.

The premediated violation of Soviet airspace had been made to compel Soviet radar and electronic defense systems to assume a heightened readiness status and then register and analyze their signals.

The DEFENSE ATTACHE article on the South Korean Boeing-747's mission, Kenneth Lawrence said, had only confirmed his opinion as well as the opinion of other specialists who had carefully studied material connected with the incident in the Soviet Far East.

The Soviet Union at once gave a precise version of the events which had taken place in the Far East on the night of September 1. The United States at that time put forward its own, false version, seeking to conceal its responsibility for the deaths of the airliner's passengers and exploit them to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. Now, as new facts are surfacing, the Soviet data are getting ever new confirmations, while the American version is falling apart at the seams as a fabrication. This is why Weinberger and his ilk, lacking better arguments, confuse people, trying to smear and discredit all and sundry who dare question the U.S. Administration's "arguments".

WEINBERGER ON MIDEAST INTERVENTION PLANS

LD210643 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger reiterated the flagrantly adventuristic and aggressive course of the Washington administration on the international scene.

Expounding the U.S. approach to developments in different parts of the world in his address in Boston, he bluntly stated that the administration's policy in the Middle East was aimed at securing access to oil and other raw materials. His warnings to Iran and Iraq over their armed conflict were even more threatening. He confirmed that the U.S. course in that region was aimed at preparing for armed intervention in its internal affairs under the pretext of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

PENTAGON PLANS TO SELL C-130'S TO TAIWAN

LD201937 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Pentagon has informed Congress that it intends to sell Taiwan a large batch of C-130 giant military transport planes. They are used for the transfer of military contingents. The United States intends to sell 12 of the latest model of this aircraft to Taiwan. Thus the Reagan administration intends to pursue still further the so-called policy of two Chinas. On one hand, this policy is aimed at strengthening ties with Beijing, including military ties, and on the other hand it reflects Washington's desire not to stop military supplies to Taiwan, which is seen as one of the main champions of U.S. policy in the Far East and Asia.

KOZYAKOV: PENTAGON ARMS BUILDUP THREATENS U.S.

LD210105 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage, speaking on Tuesday at the United States Asia Institute in Washington, said over the next few years Soviet Far East Air Forces will receive new planes, including a highly sophisticated bomber.

This, according to him, will increase the threat to American forces in Alaska and Hawaii as well as to those in the western Pacific. Vladislav Kozyakov comments:

The statement of Weinberger's assistant was addressed in the first place to Congress, of course, since these days Congress is discussing a new budget for the Pentagon. According to its old habit at such times the United States military establishment always harps on a threat to America for the purpose of squeezing from the legislature fresh allocations, whose worth makes up billions of dollars for missiles, submarines, and bombers. Under the Reagan administration, however, the traditional truck with a threat to America might prove counterproductive to the Pentagon and even to the White House because now more than ever before it becomes obvious that the consequences of an arms buildup will hurt the United States itself.

Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage spoke about a threat the new Soviet bomber will allegedly create to Alaska and Hawaii over the next several years. However, an additional threat to the territory of the United States is already in evidence. For the first time ever not only Alaska and Hawaii but also the biggest cities in mainland America are now within the reach of Soviet nuclear missiles, whose flight lasts from 8 to 10 minutes only.

The reason why this new threat to American cities has emerged is none other than the fact that the Reagan administration started deploying its first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe on the very threshold of the USSR, which frustrated the talks on nuclear arms reduction and forced the Soviet Union to resort to retaliatory steps and move its nuclear-capable submarines closer to America's coasts.

Facts show that both in Asia and in the Pacific the United States pursues the same policy as it does in Europe. Washington keeps rejecting all proposals advanced by the USSR and by other socialist countries [words indistinct] to start searching without delay for ways to improve the situation in the region and to gain an agreement on confidence-building measures and on non-aggression.

In the meantime, something which has been declared more than once by Admiral Crowe, United States commander in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Pentagon decided to expand America's military presence, including a nuclear presence, in the Pacific with each passing year. America's naval ships are getting equipped with cruise missiles fitted with nuclear warheads and stationed in localties from where they can hit the USSR.

According to the research association led by the former deputy director of the CIA, Scoville, in the next 10 years these missiles will be carried by 80 ships belonging to America's Pacific Fleet with over 2,000 nuclear warheads stocked on board.

The air base in Misawa located in north of the Japanese Island of Honshu is getting prepared to deploy next year two squadrons of 50 F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of dealing nuclear strikes on the Soviet Pacific maritime territory.

There are also plans for siting Pershing II's in Alaska and in South Korea. These were just a few examples.

Needless to say the nuclear preparations launched by the United States in the Pacific area will entail retaliatory measures, just as they did in Europe upon the deployment of American missiles.

President Reagan's hunt for military supremacy in Europe or in Asia by means of developing and deploying sophisticated missiles and bombers poses a threat not only to the Soviet Union. It's a threat to the territory of the United States itself, a threat to world peace and security.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE OVER NATO BUDGETS NOTED

LD201945 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Reports from the United States indicate there has been a heated debate in Congress on how to make NATO's West European allies spend more on arms. Our commentary is by Anatoliy Gan:

What really can be done with America's West European NATO allies, which are already in financial and economic straits because of their huge military spending? Senator Sam Nunn, a Democrat from Georgia, has had a brainwave on the problem. He proposed withdrawing 90,000 American troops from Western Europe by 1990 unless the allies spend more on their own defense. In other words, the senator presents the West European allies with an ultimatum: Either America reduces its Army in Western Europe or else the allies stop arguing and spend as much on arms as the Pentagon and President Reagan think will do. Can it be anything else but blackmail?

Senator Nunn, however, has ignored a minute but significant point. It is that the American Army landed in Europe 40 years ago and has remained there ever since as an unwelcome guest for the West Europeans. For this reason a great many people in Western Europe, especially in Federal Germany, consider the American soldiers transatlantic occupiers.

This little point was acknowledged by the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, and he opposed Senator Nunn's proposal. He said that Western Europe was America's -- please note -- America's, not Europe's, first line of defense. He added that it would cost more to keep the American troops at home than in Europe. This should mean that the army of occupation should be paid for by the occupied countries themselves. At the same time, Defense Secretary Weinberger joined Senator Nunn in calling on the European partners to continue increasing their military budget [words indistinct].

Well, Senator Nunn's proposal and Secretary Weinberger's statements show that Washington is going by hook or by crook to talk or force or [words indistinct] with the allies into obeying all its orders for more money on arms. This may also happen to Britain, which Weinberger like a boss patted on the back for going along with Washington's directive providing for a 3-percent increase in military spending a year.

SENATE ADOPTS AMENDMENT URGING TEST BAN TALKS

LD202252 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The U.S. Senate adopted on Wednesday a legislative amendment urging President Ronald Reagan to resume at the earliest possible date the talks on a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban, suspended unilaterally by the United States. The amendment to the draft 1985 defence spending bill also demands that the head of the administration submit for Senate ratification the Soviet-American 1974 treaty limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and the Soviet-American 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

During the debate prior to voting, prominent American politician Senator Edward Kennedy (Democrat, Massachusetts), who co-authored the amendment along with other 41 senators, said: The conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban treaty meets the goals of strengthening strategic stability worldwide. It will impose qualitative restrictions on the modernisation of armaments and halt the process of nuclear proliferation. Measures for achieving the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties would constitute a concrete step towards arms control.

## UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR WEAPON TEST CARRIED OUT

LD210639 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 21 TASS -- The United States has carried out another underground nuclear weapon test at the proving ground in Nevada. According to a spokesman for the Energy Department, which supervises the Pentagon's nuclear programmes, the yield of the explosion was 20 to 150 kilotons. It was the seventh test of an underground nuclear device by the United States this year and the 623rd since the beginning of the tests in 1951.

## U.S. ACCELERATING MX DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD202257 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The Pentagon is boosting the programme of developing an advanced inter-continental ballistic missile, the MX, with the help of which the United States intends to acquire a first-strike potential. Brigadier-General Fernell, who is in charge of this programme, announced at a news conference held at the U.S. Defence Department the completion of the "first stage" of testing. He stressed that the tests were carried out within the shortest possible time. The normal schedule was nearly halved, Fernell said. According to him, test plans provide, overall, for twenty launches of missiles, with the number of warheads which they carry to be increased up to ten.

## PENTAGON LASER, MICROWAVE EXPERIMENTS ASSAILED

PM201512 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[C. Georgiyev article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "The Fanatics From the Pentagon"]

[Excerpt] A statement by a Pentagon spokesman that the U.S. Air Force is planning to carry out a series of monstrous new experiments to determine the effect on people of high-intensity laser and microwave emissions, as well as high-energy beams of charged and neutral particles, was issued in Washington the other day. Similar kinds of "research" had already been carried out earlier in the United States, but using "low-intensity sources." What is involved now, however, are the "effects of prolonged and high-intensity irradiation on people and animals."

The American press has reported that the experiments will be carried out with the aim of developing and producing laser and microwave systems of "weapons of the future." Figures are cited showing that hundreds of millions of dollars are annually appropriated in the U.S. military budget for the creation of new means of mass destruction. A special U.S. Air Force laboratory is being created at the Brooks Air Force Base in Texas. The experiments on people into the harmful effect of charged particle beams and powerful laser, microwave, subsonic, and other kinds of emission will be conducted there.

The alarm that leading American specialists are voicing in the pages of scientific and sociopolitical publications is noteworthy. It is caused, for example, by the fact that the specific effect of microwave emission, which leads to a breakdown in the activity of vital systems in the human organism, manifests itself, as the American press points out, under the effect of a considerably lower level of irradiation than the permitted maximum hitherto officially considered to be safe in the United States. Nevertheless the danger to man has been confirmed by numerous observations.

(N. Uerteymer) and (E. Liper) of the University of Colorado have demonstrated that the number of deaths caused by the development of tumors of the nervous system and leukemia in children living close to powerful industrial sources of electromagnetic emissions is twice as high as in other children.

According to foreign press information, powerful electromagnetic emissions can cause severe burns and blindness and can disturb the working of the human brain and internal organs. As American scientists note with concern, the Pentagon is considering acquiring a new lethal weapon, which in terms of its "effectiveness" is almost indistinguishable from chemical and bacteriological weapons. Specialists from the U.S. Defense Department long-term scientific and research division recently observed, not without boasting, that "high-powered microwave weapons are no longer science fiction."

The value of the hyprocritical speechifying of Washington's "peacemakers" and "fighters" for human rights is glaringly clear in the light of these revealing facts. What kind of legal norms, morality, or humanity can be involved at all when the Pentagon is creating a new monstrous weapon! And when for the sake of this weapon it is ready right now to conduct cruel experiments on people.

GOSBANK OFFICIAL DESCRIBES U.S. TRADE TALKS

PM201227 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with V.A. Pekshev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board, by A. Borovik: "Trade Is a Way to Peace" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: It was recently the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council -- a joint organization of Soviet and American business circles whose activity is directed toward developing trade relations between the two countries. Could you describe briefly the road it has traveled?

Answer: Unfortunately, soon after the foundation of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, events began to turn out differently from how the two sides originally imagined. Although the organization was created and its U.S. membership rapidly exceeded 300 firms and banks, subsequent actions by the White House and the U.S. Congress obstructed the implementation of the optimum plan for the development of trade and economic relations which was originally outlined.

Question: You mean the U.S. side's wrecking of the accord providing for the reciprocal granting of the most favored nation status in trade?

Answer: That included. The most reactionary U.S. circles tried to connect the granting of most-favored-nation status -- which is a generally accepted principle in international practice -- with questions which have nothing at all to do with the development of mutually advantageous and equitable trade. The granting of credits by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to corporations trading with the USSR was stopped. Thus, the legal and financial base of reciprocal trade, which was only just starting to take shape, was destroyed. Our trade and economic relations today are still approximately in that state from the viewpoint of financial and legal backing. What is more, the White House is striving to thoroughly destroy what has been successfully built and preserved with such trouble. The so-called licence system, which totally bans the export of complex technology to the Soviet Union, has been tightened up again in the United States. Measures are being taken on various invented pretexts to restrict imports from the Soviet Union to the United States. Washington is trying to reduce our trade just to the export of certain types of U.S. agricultural goods to the USSR. Attempts are also being made to interfere unceremoniously in the USSR's trade and economic relations with the countries of West Europe.

Question: You were a member of the Soviet delegation which took part in the eighth annual meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which has just ended in New York. How did that forum's work proceed? In what spirit?

Answer: The Soviet delegation's line was clearly and precisely defined from the very first session by the message from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which expressed the invariable desire of our state to follow the path of cooperation and relaxation of international tension.

The council stated that imports of U.S. machines and equipment into the USSR scarcely amount to $300 million today. That, of course, is a wretched sum compared with the two countries' potentials and the desire of U.S. business to sell us its products. It is noteworthy that, despite the powerful anti-Soviet ballyhoo, the desire of U.S. business circles (I exclude the military-industrial complex) to strengthen Soviet-American relations is still very strong. This is attested by the fact that more than 300 U.S. businessmen took part in the session -- representatives of world-famous corporations such as Armco Steel, Dresser Industries, Dow Chemical, Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola, and many others, including medium and small firms too. The banking sector was also impressively represented.

If we disregard the speech by high-ranking State Department official Palmer, who spoke hardly at all about trade but mostly about what is reducing it to nothing, the speeches of the U.S. participants were imbued with a spirit of cooperation and of a desire to trade.

Question: Did the New York meeting touch on the new U.S. trade law currently being elaborated?

Answer: Some attention was paid to that question. The law will govern exports from the United States to the socialist countries as well as other questions. It is a matter of creating a restricted list -- with the Pentagon's participation -- to lay down what can and cannot be exported to the USSR from the United States. One U.S. businessman jokingly remarked that he would not be surprised if the list includes rawhide on the grounds that boot soles -- for soldiers -- can be made from it.

Question: How do U.S. business circles view the Soviet-American contracts whose fulfillment has been frustrated by Washington?

Answer: With great regret. This is particularly true of those businessmen who have been holding talks with us for years on supplies of USSR natural gas to the United States.

Now they are witness to the fact that, despite all the White House's countermeasures, that same gas is being delivered from Urengoy to West Europe. And there are very many such unfulfilled Soviet-American projects. In the meantime they have been buried -- not through our fault -- in the biggest graveyard in the world, the graveyard of unfulfilled ideas.

PRAVDA ASSESSES ZHAO ZIYANG W. EUROPEAN VISIT

PM201611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhata article: "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Western Europe"]

[Text] PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and EEC headquarters has ended.

The visit demonstrated that the Chinese leadership attaches great significance to economic cooperation with developed capitalist countries and is interested in expanding trade with them and acquiring new equipment and technology. In this area, Chinese experts believe, there are "enormous untapped reserves" in relations between the PRC and Western Europe.

The visit saw the signing of a number of agreements designed to stimulate the flow of foreign capital into the Chinese economy within the framework of the "open doors" policy. As has been reported, the PRC and Belgium have adopted a decision to formulate bilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy which would open the way for Belgian firms to participate in the construction of nuclear power stations in China.

The West European countries now account for over 15 percent of all PRC foreign trade turnover. Last year it totaled about $7 billion, exceeding the 1982 level by almost 21 percent.

Assessing his talks at EEC headquarters in Brussels, Zhao Ziyang noted that "there are no political differences between the EEC and China." The head of the Chinese Government urged the leading organs and countries of the EEC to display an even more "active and flexible approach" to their economic cooperation with the PRC. In his words, "China is prepared to discuss with West European states the question of increasing their share of the PRC's foreign trade." For its part, the leadership of the Common Market voiced its intention to expand bilateral cooperation with Beijing in a number of fields of the economy, science, and technology.

In Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, and Rome a desire to "contribute to the cause of the four modernizations" was expressed in response to the PRC State Council premier's assurances of the unchanged and long-term nature of the "open doors" policy.

The Western press points out that in France and Italy Zhao Ziyang also mentioned the possibility of purchasing certain kinds of military equipment and concluding an agreement on joint arms production.

In his talks and public statements in the West European captials, Zhao Ziyang markedly emphasized political issues. In particular, he noted the Chinese leaderships' interest in consolidating peace and security in Europe and asserted that Beijing supports proposals conducive to disarmament and to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. However, the premier of the PRC State Council did not mention the true reason for the deterioration in the international situation -- the United States' aggressive militarist course, which is aimed at smashing the military-political equilibrium in Europe and the world as a whole. He did not mention the Soviet Union's important constructive initatives aimed at preventing an increase in the threat of war the European Continent.

The head of the Chinese Government attempted to pin the blame for the present tense situation in the world, Europe included, on the "two superpowers." At the same time, when speaking of the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles on the continent, Zhao Ziyang expressed "understanding" with regard to this dangerous step by NATO and indicated that it is "perfectly normal, since, he claimed, the West European states are "threatened by the military superiority of one superpower."

The premier of the State Council called on the NATO countries to continue to strengthen their unity and might in the face of the mythical "Soviet threat" and together with Beijing to expand their aid to Afghan and Kampuchean counterrevolutions.

In defiance of the facts, the head of the Chinese Government described the Soviet Union's measures aimed at strengthening its eastern borders in response to the escalation of military preparations by the United States and Japan in the Far East as a "threat" to the peace and security of Asian states, China included.

Zhao Ziyang also touched on the topic of Soviet-Chinese relations. He noted that dialogue between the two countries has recently resulted in a revival of exchanges in the economic, trade, sporting, and other spheres, but this, he said, "is not equivalent to the normalization of interstate relations." The premier of the State Council reiterated the Chinese leadership's well known position on the "three great obstacles" to the normalization of bilateral relations between the USSR and the PRC and drew attention to the allegedly "unequal nature of the treaties" between Russia and China and to the existence of "disputed regions" on the Soviet-Chinese border.

## TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON PRC-VIETNAM TENSION

PM201532 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tension Is Mounting"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun -- Beijing stubbornly continues its hostile policy toward neighboring Indochina countries, a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary emphasizes.

This is reaffirmed by the Chinese side's large-scale armed provocations on the border with the SRV. The Sino-Vietnamese border is once again a zone of dangerous tension -- the worst since February 1979, when Beijing sent an army of many thousands against Vietnam in an attempt "to teach the Vietnamese a lesson." At the time, the "lesson" ended with dire consequences for the Chinese authorities.

It is quite obvious now that by exacerbating the situation on the border with the SRV, China is trying to render moral support to the gangs of Pol Pot supporters and other reactionary groupings which have suffered heavy losses under the blows of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese volunteers who are in the PRK at the request of the country's government.

By means of its armed provocations against the SRV, Beijing is also seeking to exert pressure on Vietnam and the other fraternal Indochina countries. However, they are resolutely resisting this pressure, have put forward constructive initiatives aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and have also proposed talks with the aim of normalizing relations with the PRC. The principled stance adopted by Vietnam, which rejects China's "preconditions" stipulating a weakening of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the renunciation of an independent foreign policy, enjoys widespread support among the world public.

## CPSU PARTY WORKERS VISIT DPRK 4-12 JUNE

PM201518 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], a delegation of CPSU workers headed by V.A. Durasov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Industry Department, visited the DPRK 4-12 June and familiarized itself with the WPK's work experience in guiding the development of the metallurgical industry.

The delegation was received by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

### Dolgikh Receives Delegations

PM201423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 June, V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received delegations headed by Kim Kwang-chin and Pak Nam-ki, respectively chiefs of the workers party of Korea Central Committee first and second economic departments, and by Choe Chae-u, DPRK minister of the machine building industry, and had a friendly talk with them.

Present at the talk were I.P. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Department, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

## JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY TO STRENGTHEN MILITARISM

LD152233 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 TASS -- The purpose of the amendments, which the Japanese National Defense Agency has decided to make to the official rules and provisions in force in that country, is to restore the unlimited rights of the militarists who bossed Japan prior to the rout of Japanese militarism in the Second World War. According to a report in the newspaper YOMIURI, the amendments will be used as a basis for a fresh "intermediate report" on the drafting of "emergency legislation." Before August 8 this year the National Defense Agency will send the "report" to the parliament for examination and will demand that the military command be authorized to commandeer land plots in the event of a state of siege, establish control over means of communication and transport and take repressive action against "suspects."

Way back in 1977, the Japanese top brass openly declare for placing the armed forces "above law and Constitution," by giving them the right to launch combat operations without the permission of the government and parliament in the event of a so-called "emergency situation" breaking out. Unanimous protests of the opposition and mass democratic organizations frustrated then the adoption of "emergency legislation," after which the conservative cabinet set out to railroad it "stage by stage."

DOCUMENTS REVEAL JAPANESE CBW USE IN PRC IN WW II

LD192108 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 TASS -- A series of confidential Japanese documents have been published here. They reveal new facts about a criminal deal between Washington and Japanese generals who were in charge of operations involving the use of bacteriological and chemical weapons on China's territory during the Second World War. It follows from the documents kept at the U.S. National Archives that militarist Japan conducted combat operations in China with a wide use of chemical weapons.

According to the newspaper ASAHI, which makes references to top secret documents, about 40,000 people were killed or crippled in China as a result of the use of chemical weapons. However, none of the Japanese officers in charge of thse barbaric operations, the newspaper emphasises, was punished for their crimes. On the contrary, Washington took them under protection.

Keyichi Tsuneishi, a Nagasaki University professor, has discovered materials in the U.S. National Archives testifying that the U.S. delegation to the international military tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo had a wealth of information on the chemical warfare conducted by Japan on China's territory, and the experiments with bacteriological weapons carried out by "Unit 731." However, a special directive from the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had barred the tribunal's access to those documents.

Professor Ekyichi Tsuneishi determined that U.S. Army Colonel Thomas Morrow had specially toured the the sites of fighting in China and prepared for Joseph Keenan, chief U.S. prosecutor at the tribunal, a report demonstrating that Japan had carried out large-scale combat operations with the use of chemical weapons. Joseph Keenan, however refused to hand the document over to the tribunal.

A decision to relieve the war criminals of responsibility, the newspaper ASAHI underlines, was taken at the level of the highest leadership of the United States. Washington, which was pursuing a policy of the Cold War, regarded the documents collected not as an indictment of Japanese militarism, but as initial material for its own military programs, as a military secret that should by all means be concealed from the Soviet Union and other former allies. ASAHI writes that it is especially important to expose the role of the U.S.A., which concealed from the world public opinion facts of genocide carried out by Japanese military against Asian peoples and which took war criminals under protection. At the present time, when Washington is blocking efforts of the world public demanding a complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the elimination of its stockpiles. [as received]

AUCCTU, INDIAN TU CONGRESS DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

LD202153 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 20 TASS -- At the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), a delegation of the All-Indian Congress of Trade Unions led by M.S. Krishnan is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit. During the visit talks were held with a Soviet trade union delegation in the spirit of cordial friendship and mutual understanding.

The sides discussed the issues of the Soviet-Indian trade union ties. Noting the steady development of cooperation between the AUCCTU and the All-Indian Congress of Trade Unions, both delegations expressed the opinion that cooperation between the two trade union centres can develop on a more profound basis, and expressed a reciprocal desire to further strengthen the bilateral friendly relations on the principles of proletarian internationalism and worker solidarity in the interests of friendship and mutual understanding between the working people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and India.

During the talks, the sides also discussed the tasks of the trade unions in the struggle for peace on earth and an end to the arms race.

The delegations came to the conclusion that the responsibility for the aggravation of international tensions and for the threat to universal peace lies with imperialism, which pursues a policy of aggression and confrontation in all the regions of the world. Both sides approve the constructive steps and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and all the peace forces of the world with a view to easing international tensions and achieving nuclear disarmament.

The sides stated, among other things, their support for the developing countries' demand for the establishment of a new international economic order and ensuring their sovereignty over their natural resources, liquidating all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation, and eliminating any artificial barriers and discrimination in the world trade.

The delegations stressed the importance of developing trade union cooperation between Asian countries. In this connection, both sides reaffirmed their desire to intensify preparations for the holding in New Delhi (India) in 1985 of an Asian trade union conference on development and the new economic order, with the participation of a wide range of trade unions regardless of their political orientation and international affiliation.

U.S. DESIGNS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REVIEWED

PM200844 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[International observer A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "Who Is Kindling Conflicts"]

[Text] The ceremonial burial of the remains of an "unknown soldier" who died during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam has been performed in the U.S. capital to the roar of an artillery salute. The organizers of this "event" were by no means guided by the desire to honor the memory of those who died in the shameful adventure, which cost the lives of millions of Vietnamese and maimed a whole generation of Americans both morally and physically. The U.S. Administration turned the funeral ceremony into an openly militaristic orgy. In his speech, President Reagan was not ashamed to describe the "dirty war" in Indochina as a "noble affair," and its participants, besmirched with bloody crimes, as "fighters for human dignity."

The mass media, even the conservative media, have quite accurately defined the specific political aims of this farce. "The burial of the remains of a soldier who lost not just his name, but also his life in Vietnam," a CBS commentator remarked, "is a premature burial of the past." It is indeed premature -- because the U.S. Administration is preparing new military adventures virtually throughout the world: in Southwest Asia, Central America, and the Near East. Premature, too, because -- through Washington's fault -- peace has still not come to the long-suffering land of Southeast Asia.

Virtually daily reports are received about new provocations on Kampuchea's western borders. Gangs of Pol Potites, entrenched in the Thai-Kampuchean border region, continue their raids onto Kampuchean territory. The Thai Army provides wide-scale support for these bandit sorties. In the period 2-9 June alone, according to the Kampuchean SPK agency, the Thai Air Force made approximatey 20 incursions into Kampuchean airspace and the republic's maritime borders were violated more than 200 times. Thai artillery is virtually shelling Kampuchean border regions constantly. Moreover, it was reported that several centers in Pouthisat Province were bombarded with chemical weapons. A sharp escalation in Thai armed provocations against Laos has also been noted recently. Several population centers on the territory of Laos' Sayaboury Province have even been seized by the Thai Army.

These provocations have been going on for 5 years now. For 5 years the exhausted Kampuchean people have not been allowed to live in peace. And Washington is behind all this. After all, it is the U.S. special services which supply the Pol Potites with weapons, ammunition, and provisions, and the U.S. leadership provides the utmost political support for the so-called "coalition" of Khmer reactionary emigres. This "coalition" was only knocked together to give Washington the opportunity to mask its direct cooperation with the Pol Potite remnants, who by their bloody crimes have roused the open disgust and indignation of all honest people.

The plan for the provocations which Washington is carrying out through the Pol Potites' hands is not all that complex. First, as happened this spring, the Pol Potite bandits are set against Kampuchea. And when they are fittingly rebuffed, Washington raises a ballyhoo about how Thailand is allegedly threatened by some "danger," and on this false pretext, U.S. arms supplies to the region of conflict are extended. The United States has dispatched approximately 40 M-48 tanks to Thailand.

Ships bringing not only tanks, but other military equipment as well, are unloaded in Bangkok port one after the other. U.S. officials do not even deny that a considerable proportion of the new weapons are immediately dispatched to the regions bordering on Kampuchea, where they are used to provide rear support for the Pol Potites. Thus, these arms supplies are a kind of catalyst for the provocations that continue to this day.

Southeast Asia is one of those regions of the globe where, as the CEMA countries' declaration "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation" stresses, imperialist -- primarily U.S. imperialist -- aggressive circles are kindling age-old seats of tension and provoking new conflicts and crisis situations. Why do U.S. ruling circles have to do this?

Observers have already noted that the U.S. Administration has recently started to pay special attention to Southeast Asia. "The United States," Reagan said in an interview with the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, "has very important interests in Southeast Asia, particularly in the ASEAN countries." Essentially these "interests" boil down to the fact that, in regarding the entire Asian Continent as yet another eastern front in the struggle against the socialist states, Washington believes that Southeast Asia is one of the most important sectors of that front.

It is here, close to the borders of Indochina's socialist states and at the intersection of the most important transport routes, that the Pentagon is striving to obtain dominating positions. With this aim in view, the U.S. military department is planning to deploy its nuclear cruise missiles and chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. Units of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" are stationed at U.S. bases in the region. A springboard for aggressive warfare and a launchpad for nuclear missiles -- this is how U.S. strategists would like to see Southeast Asia.

But people in Washington realize that it is extremely difficult to implement these dangerous plans without the participation of the region's countries themselves. And there they are counting on turning ASEAN (the regional economic grouping to which Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Brunei belong) into a military bloc under U.S. control. Subsequently, it is to become an integral part of the "superbloc" which the United States intends to knock together in the Asian-Pacific region with the participation of Japan, South Korea, and the ANZUS allies.

But this is, so to speak, the Pentagon's long-term program. For the present, it is striving to harness the ASEAN states to its military strategy with the aid of existing military treaties. We mean the bilateral agreement on "mutual defense" which the United States foisted on Thailand and the Philippines in the past, as well as the so-called "5-sided defense agreement" linking Singapore and Malaysia with the U.S. NATO and ANZUS allies: Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

The exercises of U.S. forces in conjunction with the Thai and Philippine Armed Forces held by the Pentagon in Southeast Asia serve the same aim. On the day that Reagan was singing the praises of the "heroes who died in Indochina," cutthroats from the U.S. 3d Marine Division and the 25th Infantry Division, which once committed atrocities in Vietnam and are now part of the Rapid Deployment Force, were landing on the coast of the Philippines' Luzon Island. The U.S.-Philippine ("Balikatan-84") manuevers were a rehearsal for overtly offensive operations -- the storming and seizure of a fortified coast. And tomorrow the U.S.-Thai "Logics-2" exercises start. Their aim is to coordinate the actions of U.S. and Thai troops in the event of "emergency circumstances." How these "emergency circumstances" are fabricated is demonstrated by the provocations being carried out according to U.S. scenarios in the Thai-Kampuchean border region.

These militarist acts should, according to Washington, "increase U.S. influence" in Southeast Asia. The ever increasing U.S. arms supplies to the region serve the same selfish aim. While Washington has sent the ASEAN states $3 billion worth of arms in the last 5 years, some $10 billion worth of arms will be dispatched there in the next decade, according to the Philippine newspaper BULLETIN TODAY.

However, the numerous forms of pressure are still proving insufficient. The ASEAN states do not wish to link themselves with U.S. strategy to the degree Washington would wish. These countries have not forgotten the "dirty war" in which some of them took part under pressure from Washington. It is no accident that the ASEAN leaders persistently reiterate that they do not intend to turn their association into a military bloc.

In order to break this opposition to its aggressive course, Washington is operating by the old method of the colonizers: striving to sow enmity and increase confrontation between the ASEAN states and the countries of Indochina. To implement their perfidious designs, U.S. strategists need centers of confrontation in Southeast Asia "desperately," as they say. That is why they are fattening up the Pol Potites. That is why the "Kampuchean problem" was invented.

It is also easy to see U.S. imperialism's involvement in the events taking place on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. A tense situation has come about there recently. According to the Vietnamese VNA agency, Beijing has concentrated new divisions and army corps there. The intensive transportation of ammunition is under way and military facilities are being built. As an SRV Foreign Ministry memorandum stresses, the current provocations on the borders with Vietnam constitute the most serious armed actions by the Chinese side since the aggression of February 1979. The Provinces of Ha Tinh, (Kuangnin), Cap Bang, and Lang Son have been subjected to destructive artillery bombardments. The Chinese artillery, disposed on heights illegally occupied by China, have repeatedly shelled the city of (Khazyang) which is about 20 km from the border. Chinese troops have made repeated incursions onto SRV territory.

Observers could not fail to notice that China's armed provocations were stepped up at the end of April, that is exactly during the visit to Beijing by U.S. President Reagan. The Indian magazine STATESMAN points out that this coincidence is by no means accidental. Beijing made it very clear to Reagan where, in the Chinese leadership's opinion, the United States and the PRC have "concurring and parallel interests." This parallelism lies in the fact that Beijing and Washington both view the principled foreign policy of Indochina's states as an obstacle to the implementation of their own plans in Southeast Asia.

It is highly indicative that the provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border have intensified at present when PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping is in the United States discussing various aspects of "strategic dialogue" with the U.S. leadership. An official Pentagon spokesman significantly stated that the "dialogue" is designed to promote a "global balance of forces" favorable to the United States.

The ruling circles of certain ASEAN states, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia, are also expressing alarm apropos the strengthening of links between the United States and China. "The U.S. attempt to turn China into a loyal political and strategic ally increases the danger that an alliance between Washington and Beijing entails for the countries of Asia and the Pacific," the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA concludes.

The dangerous plans of the United States and its allies to militarize the Asian region and the Pacific basin and to transform that extensive region into an arena of political and military confrontation were condemned at the recent meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The Soviet Union and socialist Vietnam, the meeting stressed, advocate strengthening peace on the Asian Continent, settling the situation in Southeast Asia, and transforming that region into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness. The Soviet side resolutely condemned the hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The sides confirmed their desire to normalize relations with the PRC, stressing that such a normalization process should not harm the interests of third countries in any way.

Only such an approach can guarantee the realization of the peoples of Southeast Asia for a peaceful life.

## AUSTRALIAN AUTHOR WARNS OF U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

LD202139 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Hiroshima, 'Ranch Hand'...What Next?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

After the use of atomic bombs against the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, they in Washington tried to justify it by...moral consideration. They were allegedly wanting to save more American lads, without giving a thought to the incinerated Japanese cities and their civilian population. America's use of nuclear weapons of mass annihilation for the first time in the history of the civilized world claimed hundreds of thousands of Japanese lives.

It is by the same "morals" (that is, allegedly, saving the lives of American troops) that they in Washington were guided also when they poured whole rivers of chemical toxins on Vietnam, its inhabitants, and their living environment, which claimed the lives of, not hundreds of thousands, but this time millions of civilians in that country. They also destroyed more than 40 percent of farmland in Vietnam as well as mangrove and other forests there and did irreparable damage to the health of the population and the nature of Vietnam.

In Vietnam, the United States crossed the moral and political watershed which had before that obstructed the use of those barbarous warfare agents. This conclusion is drawn in a book by Jock McCulloch which has been published in Australia and which speaks about the history and consequences of a Pentagon operation named "Ranch Hand" which involved the use of Agent Orange. The author, a researcher of Australian national university, equated "Ranch Hand" for its ecologic effects with the U.S. atomic blast over Hiroshima. The use of chemical toxins to contaminate soil, destroy vegetation, and kill or incapacitate people, he said, meant full disregard for everything living. In Vietnam, he said, the United States had as if legalized the use of chemical weapons in the future and accustomed Americans to the thought that there were no moral barriers to that.

Hiroshima, Vietnam...Maybe, the peoples' wrathful protests have stopped the escalation of U.S. criminal actions against humanity? Not at all.

The Pentagon's arsenals in the United States and allied countries are being filled with weapons of a new generation, which, by their power, dwarf the A-bombs which flattened Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Pentagon's munitions factories are churning out new "wonder weapons": "clean weapons, which do not shed blood," weapons which kill people but preserve material values intact.

McCulloch warned that Washington was preparing for new wars. That was why the U.S. maintained, in particular, the outcry over an alleged use of "Soviet-made" chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan. The aim behind that effort, he said, was to draw world public attention from the fate of American and Australian servicemen who had taken part in the Vietnam war and suffered from the same chemical weapons they had used, and at the same time to convince American public opinion of the need to produce such weapons and stockpile them in the United States for use in future wars. After pointing out that Australia's involvement in the U.S. aggressive war had jeopardized the lives and health of Australian troops, the author of the book concluded that America was at least an irresponsible and dangerous ally, which one should keep as far away as possible from.

This is a timely piece of advice, especially for those Washington's allies who are now turning not individual soldiers but the territories of their states into hostages of nuclear and other wars contemplated by war-mongers from the Pentagon.

## PRK ENVOY REPORTS FURTHER SRV TROOP WITHDRAWALS

LD192046 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 19 TASS -- The withdrawal of another part of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, which is due to take place in several days' time, clearly shows that the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been stabilized in all respects and is improving steadily, contrary to the slanderous contentions of the reactionary propaganda, Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR, said today answering questions by correspondents. The ambassador recalled that this will be the third withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers (the first one was carried out in July 1982 and the second -- in May 1983.

It testifies to capability of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to assume the responsibility for ensuring territorial integrity and national sovereignty, specifically on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and to halt the penetration of the country's territory by Pol Pot men and other reactionary Khmer groupings attempting to disrupt the peaceful work of the population.

The new withdrawal of troops, the ambassador stressed, is a concrete manifestation of goodwill on the part of Kampuchea and Vietnam towards the ASEAN countries, is another contribution to the dialogue between all South-east Asian countries, the goal of which is to turn this region into a zone of peace, stability, and friendship.

Hor Nam Hong said that the departure of troops will take place late in June and that troops of three brigades and regiments, and of a number of separate battalions will be withdrawn from Batdambang, Siemreab, and Pouthisat Provinces.

Denying slanderous allegations that a replacement of troops and not their withdrawal took place during the previous troop departures, the ambassador said:

It is usually said that one cannot impel to see those who do not want to see, and cannot impel to hear those who do not want to hear.

This is exactly the case with Thailand and some other ASEAN countries, although foreign journalists were invited to see for themselves that the withdrawal of troops really does take place.

U.S. CONTINUES INFRINGING ON MICRONESIAN RIGHTS

LD150257 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 15 TASS -- The United States has demonstrated its stubborn aspiration to complete the process of partitioning and actual annexation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) at the 51st session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which has closed here. The American delegate's speech, his arrogant refusal to reckon with numerous grievances voiced by Micronesian inhabitants, as well as manoeuvering around "plebiscites" show that they in Washington will continue to infringe the right of the Micronesians to self-determination and use their territory as a military beachhead in that part of the world.

Statements made at the session by Micronesian representatives showed that the destiny of the islands gives cause for grave concern both to many of their inhabitants and the world public. It is obvious that, contrary to commitments it assured, the United States not only failed to prepare the trust territory for self-determination and independence, but has also done its utmost to hinder its development, attach it economically to the metropolis and deny its people the sovereign rights.

UN Intervention Urged

LD152123 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The U.N. Security Council has wound up the debate on Micronesia, which has been actually turned into a United States colony in defiance of numerous decisions of the international community. The debate has reflected serious concern over the destiny of the people of that U.N. trust territory.

The United States used the signboard of the U.N. mandate to disregard the legitimate rights and interests of the peoples of Micronesia, has pursed and continues pursuing towards the Pacific islands an unlawful policy aimed at turning Micronesia into its colonial appendage, the Soviet delegation pointed out at the session. The policy of the United States is conducive to depriving the people of that territory of its sovereign rights, to partitioning Micronesia and to turning it into the Pentagon's unsinkable aircraft carrier.

In recent years, the United States has stepped up its military activities in Micronesia in order to secure for itself exclusive rights of military presence in the islands. To this end, Washington is forcing on the population of separate parts of the trust territory long-term military agreements, according to which the Pentagon is given the right to preserve and expand in the islands the missile testing ranges, the naval bases, strategic Air Force airfields and other military facilities, to build there depots of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons. The measures, which have already been carried out by the United States Administration in Micronesia, and especially the steps which have been recently taken by it towards that territory, constitute a serious threat to the security not only of the people of Micronesia, but also of the countries adjoining that region.

In view of this, the United Nations Organization should immediately take all the necessary measures to prevent a colonial enslavement of Micronesia by the United States monopolies and militarists.

## HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

LD202038 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 20 TASS -- The leaders of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Nicaragua have expressed deep concern over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation as a result of the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms race. This is stated in a report on today's conversation between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, who is heading a Nicaraguan delegation visiting in the GDR.

The leaders of the two countries pointed out the need for further increased efforts of all the peace forces with a view to removing the threat of a thermonuclear war and to achieving a change for the better in international relations. They stressed that the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states are a realistic and constructive basis for that.

The people of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega said, gives a firm rebuff to intensified raids by Somocista bands that are being directed and financed by U.S. imperialism, as well as to the intrigues of the international counterrevolutionaries. He emphasized the readiness and firm will of Nicaragua to promote relaxation of tension in Central America in alliance with all forces which are ready for mutual understanding.

Erich Honecker stated that the SUPG and the GDR will continue to firmly and unshakably side with the Nicaraguan people in its struggle against the interventionist policy of imperialism, for peace, independence and social progress. He insistently confirmed the demand for an immediate end to all aggressive actions against Nicaragua, and declared in support of the initiatives which have been put forward by Cuba, Nicaragua, and other peace-loving states with the aims of a political settlement of the situation in Central America.

During the conversation which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual trust, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the high level of relations between the two states, and discussed measures aimed at further developing them in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity.

## MEETING OF CEAUSESCU, KIM IL-SONG NOTED

PM201049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Have Begun"]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun -- Official talks have begun here between N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, who is heading a DPRK party and state delegation now in Romania. The sides exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' parties and peoples and discussed issues of bilateral relations and topical international problems.

Romania, N. Ceausescu noted, is actively seeking to expand international cooperation and safeguard peace and mutual understanding among the peoples. Romania accords priority to cooperation with the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, and its struggling to consolidate the unity of all socialist countries.

The Korean people, Kim Il-song stressed, are firmly defending the positions of socialism and actively helping to strengthen its might. The DPRK opposes U.S. imperialism's aggressive actions and is struggling vigorously for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

BILAK SPEAKS AT CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

PM201128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Factor"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Jun -- We see the guarantee of our successful development in expanding and intensifying cooperation and socialist integration with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We are sure that the course jointly elaborated by the economic summit in Moscow will help toward the successful solution of all questions of the CEMA countries' socioeconomic development and will create conditions for a new stage in the socialist countries' rapprochement, V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has stated. He was speaking at a mass Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting in Lisno, near Brno.

The decisions of the Moscow conference, under the present complex international political and economic conditions, he said, are an important factor in consolidating the positions of socialism and world peace. That is why we fully support the documents adopted by the conference and will consistently struggle for their implementation. Friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is the cornerstone of the CSSR's policy.

The speaker denounced the U.S. Administration's aggressive course. The United States, he said, is seeking a way out of the deep crisis through the arms race and the intensification of world confrontation. The U.S. President has proclaimed a "crusade" against communism. An increasing number of people are now aware that the deterioration of the international situation is happening through the fault of the United States and those of its NATO allies that have agreed to the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

Our capitalist neighbors are also throwing fat on the fire. A gathering of the "association of Sudeten Germans" in Munich recently uttered many false words of demagoguery and hatred for the CSSR. The revanchists are again making territorial claims. They are still reluctant to come to terms with the territorial and political realities in Europe, V. Bilak said. However, the revanchists should be mindful of the lessons of history. Socialism cannot be destroyed and superiority cannot be attained over it. Today the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, and the powerful peace champions' movement are standing guard over peace and security.

PAP CITED ON U.S. CUSTOMS RAID ON POLISH SHIP

LD200931 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 20 Jun 84

[by PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski -- TASS attribution]

[Text] Washington 19 June (PAP) -- A special squad of the U.S. Customs office climbed on board the Polish merchant vessel Stefan Starzynski in Newark port on June 11 to carry out reportedly a routine inspection. But the inspection appeared to have nothing in common with the checks of cargo on a merchant ship and, instead, turned out to be an action aimed at intimidating and humiliating the Polish seamen through open demonstrations of virulent hostility towards the crew.

More than a dozen Customs officers and plainclothes policemen encircled the skipper in an apparent indication that any objections to the operation were doomed to failure. They forcefully tore out the ship's documents from his hands, although under the law such documents are not subject to any inspection by officials of other states.

The Customs officers and plainclothesmen were not interested in what should be the subject of their inspection but dismantled the ship's furniture, searched through the drawers and even examined the skipper's wallet.

It was an action insulting human dignity and a brutal interference in internal affairs of the merchant vessel and its shipowner, an assault on the ship and an attempt of psychic terror against the crew.

The Customs officers and plainclothes police also removed official Customs seals from cargo containers that had been placed there earlier by other American Customs officials. This put the crew in additional trouble while calling later at other U.S. ports.

The raid on the Polish vessel and the brutal treatment of the Polish seamen must be viewed as a violation of the rules of Customs inspection and an act of hostility towards Poland.

As American Government officials maintain that the Polish ship has been inspected in keeping with the U.S. regulations and customs, this is a peculiar acknowledgment of the use of hostile and discriminatory methods against Poland in trade and shipping for purely political reasons.

## BRIEFS

EQUIPMENT CONTRACT WITH BULGARIA -- A contract for the supply of Soviet equipment for a 1,000 mw power set being built in Kozloduy AES in Bulgaria was signed 14 June at the commercial center of the Bulgarian exhibition "Forty Years Along an Ascendant Line of Socialism" which is being held at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. Present at the signing of the contract were Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Velichko, USSR minister of power machine building; Comrade Doynov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics; Comrade Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and other comrades. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 2108 GMT 14 Jun 84 LD]

BULGARIAN COMPUTER CONTRACT -- A contract was signed on 15 June in the commercial exhibition center between the Soviet foreign trade association "Elektronorgtekhnika" and the "Izotimpeks" association of Bulgaria. Bulgarian enterprises will deliver peripheral equipment to the USSR for computers produced in the USSR and in other CEMA member-countries. The Soviet side will supply Bulgaria with large computing systems and electronic components. Kislenko, general director of "Elektronorgtekhnika," described the signing of the contract as new evidence of intensifying fruitful Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO MOSCOW

Greeted at Airport, Kremlin

LD201938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At Vnukovo Airport Mitterrand was met at the plane steps by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ministers of the USSR Comrades Bugayev, Guzhenko, Maltsev, Mesyats, Patolichev; Lapin, chairman of State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasts of the USSR; Losev, general director of TASS; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee; Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France; Adamishin and Nikiforov, heads of departments at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials were also present. Among those present was Arnaud, France's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The guests were greeted by representatives of the working people of Moscow. At the airport, the national flags of France and the Soviet Union were raised, a guard of honor of representatives of the three branches of the armed forces of the USSR -- Army, the Air Force and the Navy -- was formed. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Francois Mitterrand walked around the formation of Soviet soldiers. The meeting ceremony concluded with an inspection of the guard of honor. The guest then left the airport for the Kremlin.

At the Kremlin, in the square of the Great Kremlin Palace, Mitterrand was greeted by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1835 GMT in a Novosti newscast carries a video report on the arrival in Moscow of French President Mitterrand and his subsequent reception in the Kremlin. During a closeup of Mitterrand and Chernenko standing and chatting, Chernenko appears fit, alert, and cheerful. At all times he is shown walking and standing unaided.] The welcoming ceremony in the Kremlin was attended by Comrades Gromyko, Aliyev, Kuznetsov, and Demichev. Among those present were Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. The national flags of the French Republic and Soviet Union were raised.

The national flags of the French Republic and Soviet Union and banners of greeting were hanging in the streets and squares along which the cortege of cars passed, accompanied by an escort of motorcyclists. Mitterrand is accompanied on his visit by Minister of External Relations Cheysson; Minister for Foreign Trade and Tourism Cresson; Minister of Transport Fiterman; and other officials.

## Mitterrand-Chernenko Talks

LD211126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] In the Kremlin today, talks began between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

Taking part in the talks are: on the Soviet side: Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; and Comrade Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France.

On the French side: Cheysson, minister of external relations of France; Fiterman, France's minister of transportation; Cresson, France's minister of foreign trade and tourism; Laurain, France's secretary of state in the defense ministry for war veteran affairs; Bianco, general secretary of the office of the president of the republic; and Arnaud, France's ambassador to the USSR.

The center of the discussion was occupied by the cardinal problems of the present situation in the world. Despite the divergence of views as to the reasons for the deterioration in the world situation, the USSR and France feel common concern and proceed from the viewpoint that its further exacerbation must not be permitted.

The Soviet side named the task of removing the threat of nuclear war from humanity as the primary objective. The USSR is resolutely in favor of a turn for the better in international relations, for returning them to the channel of detente. This requires, above all, that the United States abandon the fanning of confrontation on all lines, its desire to dictate its will to sovereign states, and its attempts to attain superiority in the military-strategic sphere.

The Soviet Union is ready for honest and reasonable compromises, but calculation that we will make concessions under pressure of strength is completely mistaken.

The attention of the French side was drawn to the proposal that relations between nuclear powers be subject to certain obligatory norms agreed between them in order to prevent nuclear war, such as a renunciation of nuclear war propaganda, pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to permit their proliferation in any form, encouragement for the creation of nuclear-free zones, and a course toward the reduction of nuclear weapons, right up to their liquidation.

Our proposal is addressed to all nuclear powers, and to each of them individually, the Soviet Union awaits the relevant response.

The USSR and France, as emerged at the talks, accord very great significance to preventing the transfer of the arms race into space. Both states advocate the commencement without delay of talks to elaborate the relevant accords. Among the other directions of restraining the arms race, emphasis was given to the issue of banning and liquidating chemical weapons. Both sides expressed the opinion that it is most important to return the work on elaborating the relevant conventions at the disarmament conference in Geneva to a constructive course.

The urgent tasks of strengthening and expanding the regime for nonprofileration of nuclear weapons were also noted, and readiness was confirmed for joint efforts in this sphere in accordance with the Soviet-French declaration on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons of 1977.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the issue of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons is of key significance in the contemporary situation.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the question of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons has acquired key significance in the modern situation. At the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union sincerely aspired to achieve mutually acceptable accords and went a very long way to meet the West. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe did not lead to a rise in the level of anyone's security but, on the contrary, increased the threat of war, and responsibility for this lies with the United States and its NATO allies.

Today we are in favor of achieving accord. We do not want a nuclear arms race with America or, even less so, with France, stressed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. We are in favor of reciprocal and far-reaching reductions in such weapons, but they must indeed be reciprocal. But unfortunately, as before, no desire to reach agreement is visible on the part of the United States.

Francois Mitterrand stressed the common interest of the USSR and France in preserving peace and in ensuring that everything possible should be done to avert the occurrence of nuclear war.

At the same time, the French president expounded the well-known approach of France to matters concerned with nuclear weaponry on which the points of view of the Soviet Union and NATO states are different.

Both sides stressed the importance of continuing the all-European process and voiced readiness to apply efforts -- including consulting one another -- directed toward a weighty complex of political and military-technical measures capable of promoting confidence-building and strengthening of security in Europe being elaborated at the Stockholm conference.

These aims, the Soviet side noted, would be well-served by the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace and by the adoption of other large-scale measures.

Speaking of the need to do away with seats of tension in the world, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated inter alia that at the present time, the path to genuine peace in the Middle East is seen by the Soviet Union as being in convening an international conference -- naturally, with Palestinian participation on the basis of equal rights.

Both the Soviet and French sides voiced concern about the unceasing bloodshed between Iran and Iraq and at the sharp deterioration in the situation in the Persian Gulf region.

A certain proximity was also noted in Soviet and French assessments in relation to some questions of the tense situation that has come about in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. The Soviet side stressed the chief source of tension in Central America is attempts at interference from outside in the internal affairs of countries of the region.

The talks, taking place in the businesslike and constructive atmosphere that is characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and France, demonstrated the striving of the sides for better understanding and a drawing-together of their positions.

Both sides spoke in favor of making use of the available potential for broadening cooperation between the USSR and France on a whole series of important international problems.

The striving of both sides to work in the direction of building confidence between the Soviet Union and France was confirmed.

The talks are to be continued.

## Zamyatin Briefing on Talks

LD211013 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS [dateline as received] -- Talks between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the President of France Francois Mitterrand began in the Kremlin today at 11 a.m. and lasted till about 1 p.m., journalists were told by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, at a briefing held today at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the beginning of the talks Konstantin Chernenko warmly greeted the French President and said that although this was their first face-to-face meeting they were well familiar with one another, Zamyatin said. It was stressed in this part of the conversation that the talks had started in a spirit of the traditions existing between the USSR and France, in a spirit of developing relations which have always been of a constructive nature. Leonid Zamyatin said further that today's talks centered on an exchange of views on questions of the international situation. It was evident that despite differences in views on the causes of the serious aggravation of the situation in the world the Soviet Union and France have a shared concern and agree that a further deterioration of the international situation should be prevented, Zamyatin said.

Leonid Zamyatin said that taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee' first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov; First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev; the USSR Ambassador in France Yuliy Vorontsov, as well as advisers and experts.

The task of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war was set as a top-priority one by the Soviet side, Zamyatin said. The USSR is resolutely for a turn for the better in international relations, for directing them into the channel of detente. This requires first of all that the United States stop intensifying confrontation along all lines, renounce its striving to dictate its will to sovereign states and its attempts to achieve superiority in the military-strategic field. The Soviet Union is prepared for honest and reasonable compromises. But it is absolutely wrong to hope that we will bow to pressure, Leonid Zamyatin said.

The attention of the French side was attracted to the proposal that relations between nuclear powers should be governed by certain mandatory norms, agreed upon by them, the aim of which would be the prevention of nuclear war. These are such norms as renunciation of the propaganda of nuclear war, the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form, encouragement of nuclear-free zones, the course of reducing nuclear arms up to and including their liquidation.

Our proposal is addressed to all the nuclear powers and to each of them separately, and the Soviet Union is awaiting a response from them, Zamyatin went on.

The USSR and France, as it transpired at the talks, attach paramount importance to preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space. Both states come out for the speediest commencement of talks for the working out of appropriate agreements.

As to other directions of restraining the arms race, emphasis was made on the question of banning and liquidating chemical weapons. The view was expressed from both sides that it was very important to return the work on the drafting of a convention of this score at the disarmament conference in Geneva to a constructive channel. Also noted was the urgency of the task to strengthen and expand the regime of nuclear non-proliferation. The sides confirmed readiness for joint efforts in this field in accordance with the 1977 Soviet-French declaration on nuclear non-proliferation.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the question of limiting and reducing nuclear arms has acquired key importance in the present situation. At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union sincerely strove for the attainment of a mutually aceptable accord and covered very much ground to meet the West. The deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe did not result in an improvement of anybody's security. On the contrary, it increased the military danger and responsibility for this is borne by the United States and its NATO allies. Today too we are for the attainment of an accord. We do not want a nuclear arms race either with America or the more so with France, Konstantin Chernenko said. We are for a mutual, far-reaching reduction of such arms. But, I emphasise, mutual reduction, Konstantin Chernenko said. Alas, the United States, as before, shows no desire of reaching agreement.

Francois Mitterrand, Leonid Zamyatin continued, stressed the common interest of the USSR and France in preserving peace, in seeing everything possible done to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. At the same time the president outlined the known French approach to questions concerning nuclear arms on which the Soviet Union and countries of the North Atlantic bloc have different viewpoints.

The importance of continuing the all-European process was stressed from both sides and readiness was expressed to exert efforts, including mutual consultations, so that a weighty complex of political and military-technical measures capable of facilitating the strengthening of trust and the consolidation of security in Europe could be worked out at the Stockholm conference. The conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace and the adoption of other large-scale measures would serve these aims well, it was noted from the Soviet side, Zamyatin said.

Speaking of the need to liquidate seats of tension in the world Konstantin Chernenko stated in part that today the Soviet Union continues to see the way to genuine peace in the Middle East in the convocation of an international conference, naturally with the equal participation of Palestinians in it.

Concern in connection with the unceasing bloodshed between Iran and Iraq and the drastic aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf area was voiced both by the Soviet and the French sides.

Note was also made of the certain closeness of the Soviet and French appraisals concerning some questions of the tense situation obtaining in Central America and the Caribbean. It was stressed from the Soviet side that attempts of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of that region are the main source of tension in Central America.

Leonid Zamyatin said that the talks were passing in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and France, and demonstrated the striving of the sides for better understanding and for bringing closer each other's position. Both sides declared for using the existing potential to expand cooperation between their countries in a whole number of important international problems. Note was taken of the striving of both sides to work to strengthen trust between the Soviet Union and France.

The talks will be continued, Leonid Zamyatin said.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev also spoke at the briefing. He said that at today's talks with President Francois Mitterrand of France the Soviet leadership had most definitely stressed that, as before, it comes out for making full use of the possibility of developing relations between the Soviet Union and France. This concerns also interaction in the field of working for detente and peace, and also bilateral relations based on long-standing traditions of friendship and mutual respect. He stressed that the above-quoted statement by Konstantin Chernenko was supported by President Mitterrand.

The international issues discussed at today's talks, Kovalev went on, included also the question of the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. A certain disappointment with the position of the West was expressed from the Soviet side and it was emphasised that the USSR comes out for the working out of confidence-building measures that would expound on the provisions recorded in the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union believes that the key to success in Stockholm is in studying the major constructive initiatives of socialist countries, such as the commitment of nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms, the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force, and to discuss parallel to this measures of a military-technical nature, but of course those which are not of a reconnaissance nature.

It can be noted as a result of the conversation, Kovalev stated, that both sides have declared for utilising the existing potential for expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union and France on a whole number of important international problems. Note was also made of the striving of both countries to work along the direction of strengthening trust between the Soviet Union and France.

Then the head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin replied to questions.

Asked about the Geneva talks, he said that the Soviet leadership had very precisely expressed the USSR's attitude to these talks. The Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles can be resumed if the United States removes the obstacles that frustrated them. As to the possibility of expanding the composition of the participants in the talks, it was stated already at the very beginning by the NATO countries that they were delegating their powers to the United States. Since then there has been no change in this NATO position, Zamyatin said.

An American correspondent asked Zamyatin to comment on President Reagan's remark about the possibility of an American-Soviet summit. Zamyatin replied that this question was not directly discussed at the Soviet-French talks. The French president declared in favour of the USSR and the United States improving their relations and finding possible solutions to a whole number of problems that complicate the situation in the world.

As to our attitude to President Reagan's remarks, Zamyatin went on, although this was not discussed at the talks today, I would like to say that the Soviet Union very seriously approaches the question of summit meetings and views such meetings as useful, this being confirmed by the present talks with the president of France. But each such meeting must be thoroughly prepared in order to be useful and produce results. So far we see no changes in the position of the United States leading from statements of desire to expression of concrete readiness to raise and solve questions that would be required by a summit meeting. There are no changes in the position of the United States giving reason to think that the question of the meeting is being raised by it seriously.

Anatoliy Kovalev noted that the Soviet-French talks were passing in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere. They have revealed the striving of the sides to understand better each other's positions. On the whole, as the sides see it, the balance of today's discussions was a positive one.

Gromyko-Cheysson Meeting

LD211248 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the Minister for External Affairs of France Claude Cheysson.

Claude Cheysson is accompanying the President of France Francois Mitterrand who arrived in Moscow on Wednesday on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Aliyev Receives Fiterman

LD211244 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev today had a meeting in the Kremlin with the French Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman.

Charles Fiterman is accompanying the President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand, who arrived in Moscow on Wednesday on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Wreath Placed at Memorial

LD210837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand of France, in Moscow on an official visit, today laid a wreath at the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall. He honored the memory of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the fight against fascism in the name of lasting peace on earth. The president laid a wreath at the memorial plaque for the Normandy-Nemen Air Regiment. Comrades Gilashvili, Kovalev, Vorontsov, representatives of the USSR Air Force, the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, and other officials accompanied the guests.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

PM201900 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,400-word Paris, June dispatch by own correspondent I. Shchedrov under the heading "It Is to Everyone's Advantage."

The first part of the article describes Shchedrov's visits to various French enterprises and talks with French businessmen.

The article continues: "The picture of Franco-Soviet relations would be incomplete without a description of the objective difficulties and persistent attempts by the opponents of detente to erect artificial barriers, entire fences of obstacles, on the path of their development.

Naturally, I discussed this at the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce with the chamber's general secretary, Jean Fevrier. The chamber unites over 220 French companies, banking, and other institutions and plays an important part in expanding and intensifying our cooperation.

"These are difficulties of various kinds and their causes sometimes lie outside France, across the ocean. That was the case, for instance, with the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline agreement. Early this year, within the specifically set deadlines, Urengoy gas reached France, although Washington had made flagrant attempts to thwart the agreement's implementation.

"To this day, the artificial restrictions imposed by the Consultative Group Cooperation Committee -- a control body attached to NATO -- on trade with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries serve as a substantial obstacle on the path of the development of trade and economic ties between our countries.

"In various international forums, including the Common Market, France openly opposes attempts to curtail trade and economic ties between East and West.

"Business contacts between our countries have recently also been further developed at an official level. Prime Minister P. Mauroy and External Relations Minister C. Cheysson, Foreign Trade Minister E. Cresson, Transportation Minister C. Fiterman, and representative delegations from French business circles have visited the Soviet Union. Paris attaches great importance to the official visit paid to France early this year by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During his meetings with President F. Mitterrand, Prime Minister P. Mauroy, and other members of the government, the two sides' mutual interest in continuing political dialogue and intensifying and expanding traditional multifaceted ties was reaffirmed, which was reflected in the protocol they signed to the long-term program for intensifying economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the USSR and France for the period 1980 through 1990.

"Answering your correspondent's questions after his return to Paris from Moscow, C. Cheysson stated that at the present stage, the French and Soviet sides both attach importance to continuity in continuing and developing traditional Soviet-French ties and cooperation.

"A large amount of work lies ahead in expanding and intensifying cooperation. Progress is obvious, as is the prospect for further headway along the charted path."

SOVIET, FRENCH JURISTS HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

LD210123 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (TASS) -- A Soviet-French juridical get-together is taking place in Moscow at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Eminent French jurists led by S. Rozes, first president of the French Court of Appeal, and Prof Mancel, a foreign member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and honorary president of the Society of Comparative Law, are taking part in it.

V.N. Kudryavtsev, the institute's director and a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted the importance of the development of international scientific links between jurists and the further strengthening of fruitful cooperation between the scientists of France and the USSR.

There was an exchange of views on matters relating to a strengthening of law and order, the level of legal information, and an expansion of legal know-how.

The visitors were received at the USSR Supreme Court and at the USSR Ministry of Justice.

UK MAY ACCEPT MISSILES REJECTED BY NETHERLANDS

LD202232 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Coming up next is glance at the British scene. A political observer of the NOVOSTI press agency in Moscow Igor (?Monichev) comments on the suggestion now prevalent in certain quarters that the cruise missiles not deployed by the Netherlands might be accepted by Britain. This is what he writes:

The Dutch decision, despite its half-heartedness, aroused unconcealed anger in Washington. The Reagan administration had no doubt that The Hague would give a green light to American missiles as obediently as London, Bonn, and Rome had. Now Pentagon's timetable of stationing cruise missiles has been crudely violated by the Netherlands. Besides, common sense might take the upper hand in the Netherlands by November 1985, and the country might deny hospitality to the lethal cargo from the United States altogether.

In this case the Pentagon will have to start looking for launching pads for the 48 Tomahawks designated for the Netherlands in some other country. Already now we can predict that Britain will be the most probable candidate. This supposition comes to mind not only because the British Government was the first American ally in Western Europe to host American missiles on its territory and strictly observe this decision fully ignoring the opposition inside the country. Speaking in an interview with a local radio station in Cambridge, British Defense Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine has actually admitted that there is a possibility of the deployment of additional Tomahawks in Greenham Common and in Molesworth. Mr Heseltine said that although there was no understanding on what was to be done with the cruise missiles the Netherlands did not accept, Britain could discuss the issue if the need arises. It is notable that neither West Germany nor Italy are in a hurry to offer their services, for fear of a wave of public indignation in their countries.

Thus, Britain is again going ahead of the rest in its desire to promote the full-scale deployment of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. The statements of the defense secretary are the more surprising because while the debate was underway in the Netherlands, the Foreign Office made numerous announcements that Britain would not be ready to deploy additional cruise missiles. Now, judging by the statement of the British defense secretary, this stand has changed, and the reason for the change is pressure from Washington that considers any cuts in the number of missiles to be stationed in Europe as impermissible.

Following the Reagan administration, the Thatcher government still refuses to approach dangerous political situation in Europe from the viewpoint of realism. The pseudopeaceful election rhetoric of President Reagan echoed in London cannot substitute for practical steps that are necessary for removing the tension that exists in Europe. Readiness to meet such steps halfway was reaffirmed during the recent economic summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The interview in Cambridge shows that the British Government prefers to move in the opposite direction and displays readiness to reduce to nought the half-measure adopted by the Netherlands. London is ready to discuss the possibility of hosting 208 instead of 160 Tomahawks on its territory. Or perhaps more? After all Belgium has not officially agreed to the deployment of the missiles, either, and this would mean 48 more American cruise missiles.

## NETHERLANDS ANTI-MISSILE GROUP RETHINKS STRATEGY

LD201949 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Hague, June 20 TASS -- Representatives of sixteen antiwar organisations and political parties of the Netherlands, united within the national "No -- To Cruise Missiles" committee decided to develop a new strategy for the struggle to prevent U.S. nuclear weapons from being deployed in the Netherlands. The committee stressed at its meeting that the new conditions require, as never before, united actions by the entire antiwar movement.

The changed situation was brought about by the Dutch Government's decision, taken under the pressure from the antiwar forces, to postpone till November 1985 consideration of the question of missiles deployment, not rejecting entirely, however, their deployment and making this conditional on the outcome of the possible talks on nuclear arms limitations and other reservations.

This decision testifies not only to a victory of the antiwar forces but also to the authorities' intention to weaken their pressure and to divide the antiwar organisations. The new strategy to be elaborated is intended to neutralise these attempts.

## FRG PEACE COMMITTEE CITED ON MISSILE POLL

LD202130 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn, June 20 TASS -- "The results of last Sunday's national poll on the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany are a serious warning to the FRG Government that the positioning of these deadly weapons should not be continued in the country," stresses a statement by the coordinating committee of the West German peace movement, published here today. 87 per cent of those polled opposed the stationing of new American missiles in the country.

Despite the attempts by Bonn government officials to belittle the significance of the poll, the statement points out, its results show that "a large majority of the West German population reject these weapons of mass annihilation" following their started deployment in West Germany, as well. "The coordinating committee of the West German peace movement," the statement says, "will continue its struggle until the FRG Government starts to respect public opinion and stop the deployment of new American nuclear weapons."

## FRG TOWN DECLARES ITSELF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD202236 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn, June 20 TASS -- The community council of the West German town of Tubingen has declared its territory a zone free from nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological [NBC] weapons. Under the council's decision, production, preparation for deployment, storage, and transportation of nuclear and chemical weapons of mass annihilation are forbidden in all the parts of the town.

A resolution to this effect had been tabled to the community council by the representatives of the SPD, the German Communist Party and the "alternative list" party. The resolution stressed the need to do everything possible to remove from the FRG territory the new U.S. missile-nuclear first-strike weapons whose deployment poses a direct threat to the Federal Republic.

ZAGLADIN, FRG'S TELSCHIK ADDRESS MOSCOW MEETING

LD202037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Soviet and the FRG public has been held by the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow within the framework of traditional joint meetings organized by the Bergedorf Discussion Club since 1966.

The main reports -- entitled: The Future of Europe, the Problem of Political-Military Detente, and Prospects of Political and Economic Cooperation Between the USSR and the FRG -- were read by Telschik, head of the foreign and intra-German relations department of the Federal Chancellery, and by Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Also taking part in the discussions were eminent representatives of public and political circles, as well as scientists and economists of both countries.

USSR, ITALY SIGN AVIATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD210129 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- The Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR Boris Bugayev and Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation of Italy Claudio Signorile have signed a protocol in Moscow today, providing for a further development of bilateral links in aviation. The protocol covers, among other things, scientific and technological cooperation in the air traffic control and the construction of airports. The talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

During the talks the sides expressed their reciprocal satisfaction over the agreement concluded by the "Aeroflot" and "Alitalia" airlines last February. The agreement defines, among other things, the conditions for the joint exploitation of the transSiberian itinerary, which is one that assures the greatest savings and safety in flights between Europe and Japan. It is expected that the Italian airline will fly its "Boeing-747" planes along the route early next year. Simultaneously the Soviet "Aeroflot" intends to fly its "Il-86" airobuses to Italy under the agreement.

The Soviet-Italian cooperation in aviation has a long-standing tradition: "Aeroflot" planes began to fly to Rome in 1965, with "Alitalia" following suit two years after by starting flights to Moscow. Last year both companies carried over 70 thousand passengers between the two countries.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN BANKER RECEIVED -- Moscow June 18 TASS -- Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR State Bank, has received today R. Della Chieza, chairman of the board of the Italian commercial bank "Banco di Roma" who is currently on a business visit in Moscow. They discussed questions pertaining to the development of trade-economic and monetary-financial cooperation between the USSR and Italy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTRY VISITOR -- Moeller, director general of the Danish Foreign Ministry, was in Moscow from 17 to 20 June, in connection with measures on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark. He was received by Comrades Maltsev and Komplektov, deputy foreign ministers of the USSR. A thorough exchange of views on topical international issues of mutual interest and on bilateral relations took place. It was noted that these were of a forward-moving nature. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84 LD]

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES HIT U.S. ROLE IN REGION

PM201344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by Arab countries' Communist and Workers Parties"]

[Text] Beirut, 18 Jun -- A statement by Arab countries' communist and workers parties, adopted at a recent meeting of the parties' representatives, has been published here.

The statement notes that U.S. imperialism's continuing intrigues against the Arab national liberation movement are one element in the policy of aggression and nuclear confrontation pursued by the United States in the world arena in its efforts to establish its hegemony. The United States has embarked on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, thus wrecking the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, and is seeking to transfer the arms race to space. Washington's direct political and military interference in independent countries' affairs has recently increased. This is confirmed by the U.S. military intervention in Grenada and the undeclared U.S. war against Nicaragua.

The United States and its NATO allies continue to obstinately reject all constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states aimed at liquidating seats of tension in the world, reducing strategic armaments, freezing nuclear arsenals, and destroying and banning chemical weapons, which would guarantee a return to the policy of peaceful coexistence and international detente.

The intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressive course and of the danger of the outbreak of a global nuclear war necessitate all the peoples of the world, including the Arab peoples, to act vigorously to preserve peace and save mankind from disaster.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties, the statement says, approve the Soviet Union's principled, peace-loving policy and declare their total support for all the proposals and initiatives it has put forward and also for the retaliatory defensive steps the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have been forced to adopt. They also condemn attempts by imperialist and reactionary circles to disunite the peace-loving forces by placing equal responsibility for the arms race and for halting nuclear arms limitation talks on both the United States and the USSR.

The Arab countries' Communists believe that the struggle the Arab peoples are waging against the U.S. policy of diktat and the imposition of military bases, against Israeli aggression, and for independence and social progress is closely linked to the struggle to preserve world peace. They call on national patriotic and progressive forces and trade union and other mass organizations in the Arab countries to actively join in the world antiwar movement.

The Arab national patriotic and progressive forces are faced with the task of prompting the broadest people's masses to join the struggle against the danger of nuclear war that threatens the Arab countries and the security and very existence of the Arab peoples.

The published document contains a detailed analysis of the present situation in the Arab countries. It notes that U.S. imperialism is continuing its frantic efforts to subject the Arab peoples to its political, military and economic domination so that it can use the region in its plans directed against the forces of socialism, national liberation, and peace.

The U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" is deepening and Washington's cooperation is growing with certain reactionary Arab regimes in the military sphere -- which is demonstrated, in particular, by granting "facilities" to the U.S. military, creating new U.S. military bases, further equipping the Rapid Deployment Force, stockpiling enormous quantities of weapons, and massing fleets in the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean. Integral elements of the imperialist intrigues are Israel's persistent desire to continue the occupation of extensive areas of Lebanon, not to mention the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and Jerusalem, Israel's increasing "assimilation" of the occupied territories, and terrorizing the Arab populace. Washington is endeavoring to expand the sphere of the Camp David policy and involve Arab countries in it in order to make them dependent on U.S. imperialism and its strategy. The statement notes that aspirations of this kind from the basis of U.S. policy vis-a-vis Egypt, Sudan, Morocco, and other Arab countries. The United States is also attempting to harness Jordan to this policy by imposing on it the "Reagan plan," "Palestinian autonomy," and other capitulationist plans.

As it pursues its goals, U.S. imperialism is banking more than ever before on disuniting the Arab national patriotic forces and regimes. To this end clashes are provoked, confessional conflicts are kindled in Lebanon, plots against Syria are being stepped up, efforts are being made to undermine the unity of the PLO, and tension is being fueled in Northwest Africa -- this is a grave threat to peace in the region and an obstacle to a just settlement of the West Sahara problem.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties expressed solidarity with the Lebanese people who are struggling, under the leadership of the country's national patriotic and progressive forces, for an unconditional end to the Israeli occupation, against the U.S. interference and attempts to divide Lebanon, and for the country's advance along the path of democratic development.

Our parties, the statement says, welcome the steadfast position of Syria which is calling for the further consolidation of Syrian national patriotic forces so that Syria can continue to play an important role in the Arab national liberation movement and in countering the threats from imperialism and Zionism.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties stressed the significance of the Palestinian problem as the central problem of the Arab national liberation movement and stated, in this connection, the need to preserve PLO unity on the basis of an anti-imperialist, national patriotic course. The performance of this task, the statement says, demands a resolute rebuff to capitulationist trends and designs aimed at changing the PLO's anti-imperialist orientation and at efforts to undermine its status as sole representative of the Palestinian people.

An exceedingly dangerous situation, the meeting participants note, has taken shape in the Persian Gulf zone as a result of the policy of provocation and of fueling tension that the United States has been pursuing for many years. By strengthening the U.S. and NATO military presence there, the United States is seeking to weaken the national patriotic forces in the region, block progressive regimes, particularly in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia, increase imperialist pressure on Afghanistan, and pose a threat to the Soviet Union from the south.

In order to frustrate U.S. imperialism's plans in the Persian Gulf, it is necessary to stop the Iran-Iraq war immediately -- which would meet the interests of both neighboring peoples. The statement says that the time has come to stop this war on the basis of a just, democratic peace without annexation, on the basis of respect for the rights of each people to choose for themselves the political and social system they want.

The participants in the meeting of Arab countries' fraternal parties expressed confidence that the Arab peoples are capable of repulsing imperialism's onslaught and thwarting its plans. This is confirmed by the successes of the anti-imperialist forces in Lebanon -- the annulment of the shackling 17 May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese agreement and the forced withdrawal of U.S. and the other NATO countries' forces from Lebanese soil, which was a serious blow to American-Israeli plans. The statement stresses the immense significance of the constant and resolute Soviet support for Syria and other detachments of the Arab national liberation movement, which is a most important factor in the success of their struggle.

The document issued by the Arab countries' fraternal parties points to the marked increase in the activity of the people's masses in the countries of the Near East and North Africa. This, the statement says, reflects the broad potential of the people's masses and national patriotic and democratic forces in the matter of implementing national democratic transformations. The meeting's participants stressed the close relationship between the national liberation and social struggles and stated that success in the struggle for the people's vital demands and for democratic rights and freedoms is the decisive factor in upholding national independence and repulsing imperialism's onslaught.

The statement by the Arab countries' communist and workers parties formulates the main tasks on whose solution the parties intend to concentrate their attention at the present stage of their activity. The tasks include the need to further increase the contribution of the Communists and other national patriotic forces in the Arab countries to the struggle to preserve peace, the struggle against imperialism's aggressive course and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and the struggle to prevent a nuclear war.

The meeting participants stressed the need to intensify the struggle against the U.S. and NATO military presence in the region and against the plans being imposed on the Arabs for an "American-style" Near East setttlement, that is, on the basis of capitulationist or partial solutions. They said there was an urgent need to convene an international conference on the Near East attended by the USSR and other interested parties, including the PLO, which would contribute to the achievenent of a political settlement of the Near East conflict.

The statement notes the importance of strengthening solidarity with Syria and Lebanese and Palestinian patriots opposing imperialism and reaction's plots and of backing the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate national rights, including the right to set up their own national state. In the context of urgent tasks, the statement indicated the need to support democratic Yemen, Libya, and Algeria in their struggle against imperialist and reactionary plots.

The document condemns the policy of persecution and repressing against communist and workers parties and other national patriotic forces and suppression of democratic freedoms in a number of Arab countries, and it contains an appeal for the release of political prisoners and the abolition of repressive laws and measures. The meeting's participants declared their solidarity with the Tudeh Party and other Iranian democratic forces. The growth of our parties' role and influence, the statement says, increasingly depends on the strength of their ties with the worker-peasant masses and other working people and on their ability to wage a successful struggle against reactionary ideology, chauvinist and narrow nationalist trends, and anticommunism and anti-Sovietism fostered by imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The Arab countries' communist and workers parties believe that the solution of the tasks facing the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in those countries requires the safeguarding and extensive use of democratic freedoms by the people's masses, the strengthening of unity among Arab national patriotic forces, the consolidation of anti-imperialist Arab regimes, and the strengthening of cooperation among them. Arab Communists are convinced that the improvement of the working masses' living conditions and determined resistance to parasitic bourgeois-bureaucratic strata will effectively contribute to ensuring the stability of these regimes and their ability to perform their role. The Arab peoples, the statement stresses, have great revolutionary energy and the support of strong and faithful allies, with the great Soviet Union in their vanguard. By uniting their ranks and mobilizing all forces, they will be able to frustrate imperialism's aggressive plans.

## USSR ENERGY DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS IN IRAN

LD201101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced: A high-ranking Soviet delegation, headed by the under-secretary of that country's Energy Ministry [as heard], will arrive in our country tomorrow.

During its 1-week stay in Tehran, the delegation will meet and hold talks with Iranian authorities.

## U.S.-ISRAELI NAVAL EXERCISES HELD 20 JUN

LD202123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Today American and Israeli naval forces carried out joint exercises in the evacuation of wounded from ships of the 6th Fleet of the United States to Israeli hospitals. This operation was carried out within the framework of the strategic cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv. Such maneuvers are further testimony to the fact that Washington and its ally plan to continue a course of whipping up tension in the Near East.

Under the pretext of ensuring security in that region, the Pentagon is expanding its military presence in the Mediterranean. For these aims the Americans are using Israeli ports, in particular Haifa, where ships of the U.S. naval forces that are cruising permanently not far from the Lebanese shore are calling.

VISITING GUINEAN MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID

LD140855 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- "The Soviet Union was the first to offer the helping hand to Guinea after it had gained independence. Cooperation between the two countries continues today and will be developing in the future." Al-Houseyni Fofana, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Guinea, said here today. He headed a delegation of his country to the talks in Moscow on the development of Soviet-Guinea cooperation in agriculture. The Soviet delegation was led by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The sides signed an intergovernmental protocol on cooperation in setting up a major and versatile agricultural enterprise in the Monchon Valley, Guinea.

The farm will be situated on an area of 2,400 hectares. Rice will be the main crop grown there. The Soviet Union is to carry out the entire range of surveying and design work, and to supply materials and equipment needed for the construction of the farm and its subsequent operation. The Soviet Union is to deliver tractors, combined harvesters, mounted implements, cultivators, fuel and lubricants, and also to set up a repair facility in the area.

The construction of dams, irrigation canals, and other facilities is to begin in the Monchon Valley shortly. Al-Houseyni Fofana said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the setting up of the farming complex in cooperation with the Soviet Union would be a valuable contribution to Guinea's effort to resolve the problem of self-sufficiency in food.

MAKSIMOV SEES WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF AFRICA

LD192105 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 19 Jun 84

["Colonial Legacy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- TASS political analyst Yuriy Maksimov reports:

The difficulties faced today by African countries are the result of the fact that the continent was managed for a long time by former colonial powers. This has been stated by the acting general secretary of the Organization of African Unity Peter Onu at a regional conference of the ministers of trade of African countries which is under way in Addis Ababa. And it is really so: The economic inequality and, as a result of it, enormous foreign debts, are one of the most acute problems left to African countries from the time when Western monopolies ruthlessly exploited their natural and manpower resources.

The debts of African countries to the Western financial institutions have reached the astronomical figure of 150 billion dollars. Today, the same as before, the African Continent is subjected to the hideous exploitation on the part of 5,000 subsidiaries of transnational corporations.

This follows from the fantastic profits obtained by them from the economies of over 50 countries. Thus, in 1970-1978 the inflow of capitals to African countries stood at 4.3 billion dollars, while the profits taken from those countries in that period amounted to about 16 billion dollars.

U.S. companies are especially active in it. By the early 80s their share in the overall volume of direct capital investments was only 10 per cent, while the rate of profits of those companies in African countries reached 37.8 per cent, which is higher than in any other part of the world. It is not accidential that the neocolonialist exploitation of African countries by the U.S. has become an important component part of the leading capitalist power.

Former colonial powers together with the U.S. obviously hope that Africans have forgotten about their complicity in the colonial oppression. They generously give all kinds of promises in order to demonstrate their so-called friendly feelings African nations. However, this leads to a further growth of the burden of indebtedness of African countries, the imposing on them of the "Western way of life" and the undermining of their progressive social and economic programs.

The words of Peter Onu are consonant with one of the provisions of the declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" which was adopted recently in Moscow at the economic summit conference of the CMEA member states. It points out, specifically, that the former colonial powers are responsible for the age-old backwardness of the developing countries and that this responsibility is inseparable from the policy pursued today by imperialist powers, as well as from the activities of transnational monopolies.

## BRIEFS

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISTS -- Trade unionists from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique have concluded their familiarization visit to Kazakh SSR. The guests began their visit from Chimkent. There they acquainted themselves with new establishments and vacation facilities. They visited social institutions and conferred with trade union aktivs. During their stay in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR, they were received by the republic's Council of Trade Unions and also familiarized themselves with the work of industrial and agricultural trade unions. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84 GF]

HEALTH CARE FOR GUINEA-BISSAU -- A protocol has been signed in Bissau on Soviet aid to Guinea-Bissau in health care. (Gennadiy Orlov), a high-ranking official of the Soviet Health Ministry, said that the USSR had been helping Guinea-Bissau to improve its medical services since it became independent. Under a Soviet Government decision a new quantity of medicines and medical equipment will be sent to Guinea-Bissau in the next few months. [Summary] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

## CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

### Meeting With Ryzhkov

LD201752 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Questions concerning Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation were touched on, in a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

### Cooperation Accords

LD202251 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Several documents have been signed in Moscow on the expansion of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in economy, science, and technology. They were signed by the first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Ivan Arkhipov, and Deputy Chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Among other things, it was decided to help Cuba construct a big nuclear power station and a thermal power station, prospect minerals, and extract oil.

### Rodriguez on Cooperation

LD202247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Solovyev]

[Text] A regular meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Cuba commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation ended in Moscow today.

The meeting discussed questions related to the drafting of the basic guidelines for long-term cooperation between the two countries and the coordination of state plans for 1986-90. Decisions on these questions were taken on the basis of the documents of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow. Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers, who led the delegations, signed a protocol on the results of the meeting of the intergovernmental commission. In an interview with Vremya, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said:

[Begin Rodriguez recording -- in Spanish with superimposed translation] The asistance the Soviet Union is giving Cuba enables us to advance confidently along the path of building socialism. We discussed problems which are very important for our economy. These include, first and foremost, improving the energy base of our economy, the metallurgical and light industries,.oil extraction work in Cuba and, correspondingly, the development of a petroleum refining industry. Special attention was given to determining the prospects for our cooperation during the period up to 2000. Everything we do is aimed at raising the well-being of our peoples. Cuba will not depart from the socialist road, which it has chosen. It will always be your loyal friend. [end recording]

## Delegation Departs

LD201755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the republic, and Cuba's permanent representative to the CEMA, left the Soviet Union today. It had been taking part in the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

## COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO MEETING WITH ORTEGA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 20 June First Edition frontpages a TASS report under the heading "K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With D. Ortega." It has been compared with the TASS English report published on pages K 1-2 of the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Meets Chernenko, Gromyko, Others," and was found to be identical except for the following:

Page K 1, first paragraph, PRAVDA omits TASS dateline;

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA substitutes "19 June" for "today";

Page K 2, paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... gains and tackling creative tasks.

On behalf of... (rewording).

## COMPARISON OF ALIYEV TALKS WITH ORTEGA DELEGATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 20 June First Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "In an Atmosphere of Friendship." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian report published on page K 3 of the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Aliyev Receives Delegation," revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, first line, PRAVDA substitutes "18 June" for "today";

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... Foreign Economic Relations; V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and J. Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional names)

## ANIKIN SEES U.S. PLOTS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD202024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] A plot aimed at removing the country's Sandinist government has been uncovered in Nicaragua. With the latest news commentary, here is Viktor Anikin:

The statement made by Tomas Borge, minister of internal affairs of Nicaragua, says CIA agents have been setting up a counterrevolutionary organization in Managua tasked with paving the way for a coup d'etat in Nicaragua. However, thanks to the revolutionary vigilance of the Nicaraguan people, it was possible to destroy this criminal design. Participants in the plot have been arrested.

This report from UPI in Nicaragua recalls the undeclared war by U.S. imperialism against the Sandinist revolution, in which the Reagan administration repeatedly presents examples of the state terrorism so characteristic of it. In its stubborn attempts to divert Nicaragua from the path of progressive transformations, Washington does not shrink from a single dirty method of subversive activity against this sovereign Central American state. These methods include bandit attacks by mercenaries, an economic blockade, and sabotage as well as attempts on the lives of leaders of the Sandinist revolution.

General concern in the world, including in countries which are the allies of the United States, in NATO, has been caused by such CIA actions as the attempted killing of D'Escoto, Nicaragua's foreign minister, and the mining of approaches to Nicaraguan ports.

State terrorism, which is professed by the present U.S. Administration, has been directed not only against Nicaragua. The inhabitants of Grenada and Lebanon have known it. Currently it is threatening the Persian Gulf countries. One could also add to this list those countries in which U.S. imperialism has tried to impose, or has temporarily succeeded in imposing, its own systems. These are Vietnam, Guatemala -- where 30 years ago the progressive regime of Jacobo Arbenz was toppled -- Iran -- where the Mosaddeq government was subjected to a similar fate -- the Dominican Republic, and many others.

Judging by all accounts, the White House does not intend to give up state terrorism as basic foreign political line of the United States. The fact that not so long ago President Reagan confirmed Directive No 138, which asserts in black and white the United States' "imperial rights" to interfere in the interal affairs of other states, including carrying out preventive attacks, cannot be interpreted in any other way.

Such a course being taken by the Reagan administration cannot but evoke serious concern in the world. Participants in the recent CEMA member-countries' economic summit in Moscow expressed themselves clearly on this question. Their declaration says international tension has increased seriously as a result of attempts by aggressive circles of imperialism, first and foremost that of the United States, to carry out a policy of force of interference in internal affairs, and of infringements of the national independence and sovereignty of states.

CONCLUSION OF RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Vorotnikov Speech

LD201221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation continued its work in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today.

The deputies and guests received Comrades Vorotnikov, Romanov, Kuznetsov, and Kapitonov with continuous applause.

Discussion continued on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the Russian Federation. The speeches by the deputies were devoted to enhancing the role of the administrative [sovetskiy] organs in the implementation of the tasks for Russia's economic and social development. It was stressed that the soviets are intensifying leadership of the develcpment of the national economy and consistently solving tasks for improving the working, living, and recreation conditions of the working people. In accordance with the party's requirements, the Soviets are carrying out organizational and educational work, primarily in the labor collectives and places of residence of the working people. Deputies are checking the work of ministries and departments in speeding up scientific and technical progress and in intensifying public sector production while seeing to strict adherence with Soviet laws.

A concluding speech was delivered by Deputy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

[Begin Vorotnikov videorecording] Genuine organs of people's power, the soviets decide a varied range of issues in communist construction. Our session has once again confirmed that it is the person, with his varied and ever growing requirements, that is at the center of attention of the republic's soviets, as it is of those of the entire country.

Every session of the Supreme Soviet is not just new legislative acts: it is an excellent school of experience in administrative work, and the current session is no exception. Many deputies have described the forms of work of the soviets -- corresponding with the spirit of our times -- that have made their appearance following the April Central Committee Plenum, as well as new achievements in public, economic, and cultural life in the oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of our Russian Federation.

Our day is placing ever more responsible tasks before the administrative organs and working people of the republic. They are primarily linked with the implementation of the tasks of the current 5-year plan and with the work in determining short-term and long-term prospects, which are gaining increasing significance the closer we get to that historic event in the life of the party and Soviet people, the 27th CPSU Congress [applause] [end videorecording]

The session unanimously adopted a decision of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet concerning the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the Russian Federation stemming from the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and the speeches there by Comrade Chernenko.

A report was then given on the draft RSFSR code on administrative law violations by Deputy Malov, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The following spoke in the debate: Deputy Sharov, secretary of Kursk obkom; Deputy (Tarakov), director of the engineering works in Orenburg; Deputy Dementyeva, chief animal technician at Znamya Truda Kolkhoz in the Mordovian SSR; Deputy Tyurin, chairman of the Astrakhan Oblispolkom.

The session unanimously adopted the RSFSR code on adminstrative law violations and a decision on the order putting it in force.

Following a report by Deputy Neshknov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the session confirmed decrees of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the republic and adopted appropriate laws and decisions.

The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation thereupon completed its work.

## Gorbachev Addresses

LD202119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] At its meeting on 20 June, the RSFSR Council of Ministers considered the question of the tasks of the republic's administrative and economic bodies stemming from Comrade Chernenko's directives on working out the main guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000.

A report was delivered by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The meeting defined the tasks to be solved in the Russian Federation in the current period and in the long term. It was noted that it is incumbent upon the RSFSR's adminstrative and economic bodies to take additional measures to step up the pace of the economic and social development of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. There was also a discussion of the results of the implementation of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in the period January-May 1984. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

## Questioning of Construction Minister

LD202313 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] RSFSR Supreme Soviet continued its work in the Kremlin.

Deputy Batrakov, RSFSR minister of rural construction, answered questions submitted by Deputies (Chervikov) and (Yakovleva) concerning the nonfulfillment of plans for the construction of housing, social and cultural amenities, and public utilities in villages in Kirov and Pskov Oblasts. The republic's Supreme Soviet took note of the minister's report on additional measures to ensure fulfillment of plan tasks and charged the standing commissions for construction and construction materials production with the supervision of the resolution of questions raised by the deputies.

## Information Report: Day One

PM201549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 June 84 First Edition p 1

["Information Report on RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] The 9th session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, opened 19 June 1984 at 1000 hours in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

The deputies and guests of the session stood to greet with tumultuous, prolonged applause Comrades K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, D.F. Ustinov, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, L.V. Kapitonov, and N.I. Ryzhkov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was in the chair.

The deputies and guests of the session stood to honor the memory of Deputy Yu.V. Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist movement, who died in February this year, and also Deputies I.P. Mankin and V.I. Cherushev, who have died.

Then Deputy N.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, delivered a report on the results of the check on the credentials of the deputies elected since the Eighth RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session to replace the deputies who died.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: T.F. Naryshkina, elected 4 March 1984 for Leningrad Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug No 115; F.V. Popov, elected 4 March 1984 for Krasnodar Kray Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 163; A.M. Kalashnikov, elected 4 March 1984 for Kurgan Oblast Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug No 505; Ye.F. Karpova, elected 4 March 1984 for Kursk Oblast Lgovskiy Electoral Okrug No 517; Ye.M. Chekharin, elected 4 March 1984 for the North Osetian ASSR's Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug No 913; V.K. Sokolova, elected 27 May 1984 for Gorkiy Oblast Priokskiy Electoral Okrug No 365; V.N. Ksintaris, elected 27 May 1984 for Kemerovo Oblast Rudnichniy Electoral Okrug No 444; and V.S. Stepanov, elected 27 May 1984 for the Karelian ASSR's Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No 883.

The following agenda for the session was unanimously approved:

1. On the tasks of the RSFSR soviets arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches at them of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. On the RSFSR draft code on administrative law violations.

3. On the ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session's order of work, proposed by the Council of Elders, was unanimously approved.

The deputies went on to examine the questions on the session's agenda.

Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the first question on the session's agenda.

The following spoke in the debate on that report: A.M. Roganov (Moscow Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug); V.S. Chicherov (Leningrad Promyshlennyy Electoral Okrug); A.B. Bagautdinov (Tatar ASSR Tetyushskiy Electoral Okrug); F.M. Kulikov (Penza Oblast Penzenskiy Rural Electoral Okrug); V.I. Prakhov (Moscow Oblast Odintsovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug); K.V. Dontsov, (Kostroma Oblast Sharinskiy Electoral Okrug); L.K. Obushenkov (Khabarovsk Kray Nizhneamurskiy Electoral Okrug); P.L. Goncharov (Novosibirsk Oblast Novosibirskiy Rural Electoral Okrug); V.G. Zhirkov (Ryazan Oblast Ryazhskiy Electoral Okrug); and A.A. Vasilyev Mariyskaya ASSR Sernurskiy Electoral Okrug).

## CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON PRESS TASKS

LD201433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on further improving the activity of regional and town newspapers. The CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that regional and town newspapers are an important link in the Soviet press system, an effective instrument of party committees in carrying out political guidance for the economic, social, and cultural development of regions and towns, a powerful means for the communist education of the masses and the formation of public opinion, and an indispensable source of information on local life.

Gorkoms and raykoms, the decision says, are obliged to raise the level of guidance of their newspapers, to skillfully direct their activity, to actively maintain publications which propagandize the best examples of managerial [khozyaystvennyy] and educative work and reveal shortcomings, and to seek prompt and practical reaction to them. It is necessary to make strict demands on officials who do not have the right attitude toward critical statements by a paper, and to improve work in the selection, placement, and education of journalistic cadres.

Concrete measures for strengthening the material base of the local press and the allocation of the means, material, and technical resources necessary for these purposes are stipulated in the decision by the USSR Council of Ministers. Both decisions will be published in the papers tomorrow.

## GROWTH OF CPSU'S 'LEADING ROLE' EXPLAINED

PM201951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A. Krukhmalev under the rubric "Pursuing the Course of Improving Developed Socialism": "The Growth of the CPSU's Leading Role"]

[Text] Our people correctly link all their gains in building and defending socialism with the multifaceted activity of the Communist Party, which is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system. Armed with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, the CPSU wisely determines the USSR's domestic and foreign policy line and imparts a systematic and scientifically substantiated nature to the people's struggle to improve developed socialism, whose extent determines the advance toward communism. In this process, the party's role in the country grows steadily and there is an increasing need to step up its leading influence on all aspects of Soviet society's development.

This law-governed process is being taken into account during the present elaboration of a new edition of the CPSU Program. "The subject of the party runs through the entire document and is central to it," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his address to the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Drafting the New Edition of the CPSU Program. "The entire CPSU Program is a progarm revealing the party's strategy and tactics, the principles of its activity, and its position and role in the political system of Soviet society."

1.

The question of the Communist party's leading role in the proletariat's class battles against the bourgeoisie, in the socialist revolution, and in the building of socialism and communism was comprehensively substantiated in Lenin's works and speeches. Foreseeing how difficult the struggle to build the new society would be, V.I. Lenin pointed out:

"Without an iron party tempered in struggle, without a party that enjoys the trust of all honest elements in a given class, without a party capable of monitoring and influencing the masses' mood, it is impossible to wage such a struggle successfully" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 27). The vast historical experience accumulated since October 1917 has fully confirmed this conclusion.

The necessity of party leadership of all spheres of society's life is determined by the objective requirements and tasks of the transformation of public life on collectivist principles. This necessity becomes increasingly strong after political power is captured by the working class and its allies, with the start of socialist building, and even more so with the expansion of its scale.

The Communist Party's leading and directing role is determined, first, by the class nature of socialist society, whose leading force is the working class. The party ensures the implementation of the working class' historic mission as the main creator of communism. Its comprehensive leadership of socialist society concentrates, as it were, the leading role of the working class.

Second, the party's leading role is determined by the fact that socialist society does not emerge and develop automatically, but as a result of the conscious creativity of the people's masses. Its successful building and improvement are possible only under conditions of correct knowledge of objective laws and a scientifically substantiated and tested strategy of action. Only a party armed with the science of communism and closely linked with the people can give the working people's creativity the nature of purposeful and conscious activity.

Third, the Communist Party expresses the fundamental interests not only of the working class, but also of all working people. Taking into consideration the specific requirements of the various social groups and all the nationalities and ethnic groups in the country, it is at the same time free from any departmental or parochial influences, and this enables it to correctly resolve the problems of social development. It has been proved through the practice of socialist building that there is no other force in our society that would be able to combine and coordinate the interests and needs of all classes and social groups, of all nations and ethnic groups, and of all generations of people so fully and so consistently as is done by the Communist Party.

The interests of the working class form the fundamental basis of the entire people's interests prevailing in the conditions of developed socialism. They constitute the inner core of the party's activity to improve the social system. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum stressed: It is the party's duty to constantly check its course, its decisions, and its actions primarily against the thoughts of the working class and its enormous sociopolitical and class sensibilities.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role at the present stage and in the long term is determined by a number of important factors. It is primarily linked with the expanded scope of the people's creative activity, the complexity of the tasks concerning the improvement of developed socialism, and the growing need for the more harmonious progress of all components of the socialist social system and all spheres of social life.

The growth of the party's role is also determined by the upsurge of the masses' social activity and the increasingly broad involvement of working people in the management of public and state affairs. The deepening of socialist democracy and the growth of the party's leading role constitute a unified, integral, and law-governed process that will be reflected in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The enhancement of the party's leading role is further dictated by the growing significance of the theory of scientific communism, its development, and the new complex tasks of the communist education of working people and the struggle against the various antitheses of the morality of socialist society.

Finally, the growth of the CPSU's leading role is determined by the increased complexity of the international situation, the increased complexity of the Soviet state's defense tasks, and the growth of its international responsibility for the fate of peace and the peoples' security.

The new requirements and phenomena of social development both inside the country and in the world arena also demand innovative decisions and actions by the ruling party. With this in mind, there is also a constant improvement in the mechanism for implementing the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society.

2

The improvement of developed socialism is a complex process of bringing to light and resolving multifaceted and difficult tasks in all spheres of social life. Consequently, party leadership of society is just as multifaceted and manysided. Its growing scale and effectiveness are primarily ensured through the party's tireless theoretical and cognitive activity and the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist teaching in accordance with the new historical conditions. "It is an axiom for us," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "that the consolidation of the party's leading role and the profoundly scientific foundations of its political and organizational activity are inseparable from the creative development of Leninism."

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum determined measures to raise the standard of ideological-theoretical work, improve the system of party education, and also train ideological cadres. At the present time, the CPSU's collective thinking and collective experience are mobilized for the drafting of a new edition of the party program, which will scientifically reflect the most important changes in the life of Soviet society, and world social development.

The scientifically substantiated program goals of the party are reliable guidelines for the development of all political thinking and all political activity. The main thing here is to elaborate the general line of communist building and the political strategy and tactics applicable to the individual stages of the struggle for the ultimate objectives. The accuracy and long-term approach of the political course have always been and will remain the most important condition for the successful leadership of society.

In politics, it is very important to appraise achievements realistically, without exaggerating them, but without underestimating them either. This approach is a safeguard against errors and the temptation to treat wishes as reality. It makes it possible to see clearly, in Lenin's words, "what exactly we have 'finished' and what remains to be done" (Vol 44, p 417). The CPSU Central Committee November (1982), June and December (1983), and February and April (1984) Plenums set an example of realistic and strictly scientific analysis of reality and determined the main guidelines of party policy in the improvement of developed socialism. These guidelines are leading to qualitative changes in production forces and production relations, the establishment of a mainly classless structure of society, the strengthening of the Soviet people's international unity, the development of socialist self-management, a rise in the level of people's awareness, and the consolidation of the socialist way of life.

Bearing its growing leading role in society in mind, the party is constantly improving its ideological education work among the masses and raising it to higher levels.

And this is logical because, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, the solution of the problems of improving developed socialism is directly dependent on the level of the masses' awareness. This is why ideological work is coming increasingly to the fore. Its significance is also growing because the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism has sharply exacerbated in present-day conditions.

The party has put forward and comprehensively substantiated the idea of an all-embracing approach to the organization of all educational work, in other words, ensuring unity in ideological-political, labor, and moral education with due consideration for the specific features of different groups of working people. This is precisely the path which, if followed, can lead to the further enhancement of the effectiveness of ideological-educational work.

It is well known that even the most correct policy could turn out to be just wishful thinking without organizational work. V.I. Lenin described policy as a science and an art, thus emphasizing the unbreakable unity between the elaboration of a political line and its implementation. It is understandable that the improvement of developed socialism, with the increasingly active involvement of the broadest masses of Soviet people in this main cause, requires the constant improvement of the party's organizational work, as was pointed out most definitely by the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

The level of political and organizational activity among the masses depends to a decisive extent on the political and professional training of cadres. Work with cadres is the most important aspect of political and organizational leadership. V.I. Lenin considered it exceptionally significant. He demanded in particular that responsible positions be occupied by "people who are not only undoubtedly loyal, but are also truly educated and possess vast abilities..., talented people" (Vol 45 p 105).

Adhering to Lenin's instructions, the party is raising its requirements regarding the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Leaders in our age, the CPSU documents point out, must be distinguished by, above all, devotion to the party's ideas, profound knowledge, organizational abilities, high cultural standards, the ability to take the broad view, a feeling for innovation, and the ability to recognize it in practive.

The monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions is an integral part of the party's organization work. This is essentially monitoring of the implementation of policy and of the interests and ideals of the working class, which are shared by the whole people in the conditions of developed socialism. The recently implemented measures to improve monitoring activity have exerted a noticeable influence on the level of party work among the masses.

In socialist society, the party and state and public organizations resolve common tasks. Each one of these components of the political system, however, executes its own special functions and duplication should not be allowed. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum demanded precise demarcation between the functions of party committees and state organs and a resolute end to the practice of shifting onto party committees questions which must be resolved by soviet and economic organs.

The comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems of improving developed socialism requires the close interaction and unity of all the Communist Party's functions. This is one of the important law-governed trends of its internal development in mature socialist society.



The growth of the party's leading role is largely determined by the laws of its own building, development, and activity, which are expressed in the Leninist principles and norms of party life.

With the building of developed socialism in our country, the CPSU, while remaining by nature a party of the working class, has at the same time become the vanguard of the whole people. Now the CPSU's ranks consist of more than 18 million Communists. Its membership includes about 8 million workers (over 44 percent of the total party membership). Over 50 percent of those joining the party are workers. Workers and kolkhoz members together comprise more than 50 percent of all Soviet Communists. No less than 25 percent of those joining the CPSU each year are representatives of the intelligentsia. One in four or five national economic specialists, every second scientist and writer, one in four teachers, and one in six doctors belong to the party.

The CPSU is a party of internationalists, embodying the unity of all the USSR's peoples. Its members are representatives of all the country's nations and ethnic groups.

The party is not slackening its efforts to improve the qualitative composition of its ranks. Precluding the artifically forced recruitment of new members, it gives paramount attention to the careful selection of truly frontranking people, primarily from among the working class, and is engaged in vast work to educate young Communists in the spirit of lofty ideological integrity and strict observance of the CPSU rules and the norms and traditions of party life. Strict exactingness toward each Communist is a necessary condition for further enhancing the prestige that the party has achieved among the masses.

The CPSU invariably maintains in its field of vision the activity of its basic components -- the primary party organizations -- and takes measures aimed at enhancing their activity. Concern is shown for the strict and consistent observance of the principles of democratic centralism and the Leninist principles of party leadership. The party's unbreakable ideological and organizational unity, the regular holding, in accordance with the rules' requirement, of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the consistent implementation of collectivity in leadership, the expansion of internal party democracy, and the Communists' wide participation in solving the problems of party life -- all this goes to make the intraparty relations inherent in a Leninist-type party more full-blooded and effective.

Being the nucleus of Soviet society's political system, the Communist Party sets an example of the implementation of democratic principles for all other mass public organizations. This is also a manifestation of its leading influence on society and its political influence on the masses.

The CPSU considers that the most important factor for the improvement of leadership is the consistent affirmation of the Leninist work style -- a creative style presupposing a scientific approach to all social processes, businesslike efficiency, strict exactingness, and simultaneously trust in people and implacability toward all manifestations of formalism and bureaucracy.

Efforts are currently being concentrated on living work with people directly in party organizations and labor collectives. At the same time, it is still by no means infrequent for party committees, acting by inertia, to get carried away with adopting numerous resolutions and organizing an unjustifiedly large number of conferences and sessions while carrying out inadequate monitoring of the actual execution of decisions. The elimination of such shortcomings is an important task in improving party work.

Criticism and self-criticism are tested means for overcoming shortcomings and making successful progress. Their development is a law of party life. The best way to strengthen the moral climate in a party organization is to create in it an atmosphere in which an exacting and well-intentioned discussion on any Communist's report, or for example, criticism of an enterprise leader by a rank-and-file worker, are considered a natural norm of party comradeship.

Soviet Communists, like all citizens of the USSR, are well aware that no privileges at all for the party or its members stem from the constitutional provision relating to the CPSU's leading role in our state of the whole people. This role only imposes an additional responsibility on the party and demands lofty social activity by each Communist.

The party's leading role is consolidated by the fact that it is constantly deepening its ties with the masses. The CPSU sees it as its paramount duty and the sacred obligation of all its organizations and of each Communist to obey Lenin's behests to live in the thick of the masses, know their moods, know everything, understand the masses, and be able to approach them and carry them along. The party's strength lies in unity with the people, and the people's strength lies in unity with the party and in the party's leadership. This truth has been proved irrefutably by the CPSU's experience and its history.

The new edition of the CPSU Program will provide, naturally, the requisite development of the thesis that our party, like the other Marxist-Leninist parties in the socialist community countries, considers itself an integral part of the international communist movement. The CPSU, like each fraternal party, strives to play an active role in it and comprehensively help its growth and successes. Hence our interest in its firm reliance on Marxist-Leninist science and its more profound assimilation of the experience of victorious socialist revolutions and of real socialism.

There is no doubt, either, that the text of the CPSU Program will sufficiently fully reveal the party's military policy. The CPSU's leadership has been and still remains the fundamental basis of Soviet military building, and therefore its leading role in the USSR Armed Forces, as in Soviet society as a whole, is also naturally growing. This is determined by the growth of the danger of a new world war being unleashed by U.S. imperialism, the increased complexity of military work, the continuing scientific and technical revolution, the need to further improve ideological work in the Army and Navy and step up their educational role, and the broadening and deepening of the Soviet Armed Forces' international tasks and obligations.

The party card has engraved on it Lenin's words: "The party is the intellect, honor, and conscience of our era." The path travelled by the CPSU and its glorious accomplishments fully confirm this lofty appraisal. As it now embarks on the period of direct preparation for its 27th congress, the CPSU is manifesting higher levels of awareness and activity on the part of Communists, their cohesion around the Central Committee, and their resolve to struggle tirelessly to implement the Leninist domestic and foreign policy course.

The party and its Leninist Central Committee orient the people's efforts toward raising the efficiency of the national economy, improving ideological work, speeding up all the process of improving mature socialism, and further consolidation the Soviet Union's positions in the world arena. The CPSU's entire multifaceted activity corresponds with the fundamental interests of the broadest working masses. And this is the guarantee of its future successes.

## PRAVDA ANALYZES TAJIK EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

PM201236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

["Socioeconomic Review" by Otakhon Latifi and Vladimir Ustanov: "Workers' Reinforcement"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- Representatives of more than 70 nations and ethnic groups comprise Tajikistan's working class today. They work on the construction sites of the Vakhsh GES, cast metal, produce the latest machines and equipment, and process cotton. This, of course, is the result of the Leninist nationalities policy and the internationalist education of working people.

At the same time, we cannot fail to say that the proportion of Tajik workers among the total number of the republic's working class is still disproportionately small. How is the republic resolving this problem?

Communicating Vessels

... The main gate of the Tajik aluminum plant, situated in the city bearing the name of the eminent Soviet poet Mirzo Tursun-zade. A small sign: "Workers not required." Nor are they required at the local china plant. Less than 10,000 persons are employed by these enterprises, the largest in the rayon, while the number of local inhabitants exceeds 130,000.

This example is far from fully typical of the prevailing situation. Not a single industrial enterprise is to be found in a number of Tajikistan's rayons, while the numbers of those ready to fill job vacancies grow higher and higher. This, it seems, is one of the reasons for the manpower surplus in rural areas and the existence of a highly significant proportion of people (up to 25 percent of the population fit for work) engaged solely in domestic work and personal plot farming.

What is the solution? In the opinion of republic Gosplan specialists and scientists, it would be expedient for Tajikistan to develop labor-intensive production processes on a priority basis, especially such industrial sectors as the light and food industry, machine building, instrument making, and so on, establishing smaller autonomous enterprises or subsidiaries of major associations in rural areas and in small and medium-sized towns. It can be said that this truth has been evidence for a long time now. As before, however, ministries, proceeding from considerations of departmental interests, continue to set up large plants. Also as before -- in the large cities. Yes, construction work is faster there and it is easier to find trained cadres. They cannot fail to see that this approach runs increasingly contrary to the requirements of demographic policy and the interests of the republic's socioeconomic development within the framework of the unified national economic complex.

It is also necessary to once more thoroughly examine the use being made of already existing production capacities. The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, for example, has repeatedly pointed out that local organs, when striving to ensure the opening of subsidiaries of enterprise branches on their territory, at times forget to take care to provide trained worker cadres for them. In many enterprises where it might be possible to organize two-shift work, the complement for even a single shift is not fully assured.

The overabundance of manpower also has its effect on the development of Tajikistan's agriculture. It is no secret, for example, that this does not further the mechanization of agricultural work or the transition to progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration, especially the collective contract system. One is immediately faced with the problem: where and how to employ the people thus released? To put it briefly, here we have to deal with a system of communicating vessels: If new jobs are created in industry and qualified cadres are trained from among the indigenous nationalities, primarily from among the rural young people, to enable them to fill these jobs, this means that labor productivity will also increase in agriculture.

What Influences the Choice?

When planning industrial construction in the republic, it is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that the local population prefers to work in sectors where it is possible to apply the traditional vocational skills. The food industry is one such sector. Thus the establishment of a major fruit and vegetable complex in the republic seems to offer highly promising prospects.

According to Tajik SSR Gosplan estimates, without any large expenditures on creating jobs, it could in time employ about 300,000 people. In our opinion, this is something that the interested ministries and departments can think about. After all, the Tajikistan-Siberia "green bridge," which reliably supplies the country's northern regions with the gifts of the southern soil, is, above all else, also a tangible contribution to the Food Program's implementation.

Another aspect of the molding of the working class -- and a no less important one -- is to enhance the migratory mobility of Tajikistan's rural young people. The problem's solution encounters a number of difficulties, and this is understandable. A leap over an entire socioeconomic formation cannot be accomplished without side effects. The republic, just like all of Central Asia, lacks the deep-rooted traditions of city life. At times, one encounters the features of the patriarchal structure within the individual's system of values and psychological principles.

Of course this will not be accomplished by launching an all-out assault -- age-old customs cannot be changed overnight. What is needed is the correct and earliest possible social and vocational guidance aimed at ensuring that the teenage boys and girls themselves want to work wherever needed by society. The prerequisites for such guidance are also clear: a significant rise in the standard of rural schoolchildren's instruction, especially in mathematics, physics, and Russian language; the comprehensive development of children's technical creativity; and the establishment of bases for practical training in urban trades actually in the villages by building vocational and technical schools and small enterprises there. It is obvious that these issues cannot fail to arise when elaborating specific plans for the implementation of the school reform in Tajikistan.

Take the language problem, for example. The 1979 population census showed that out of the total number of people of Tajik nationality living in the republic, only about 28 percent were fluent in the Russian language. This restricts a person's access to the riches of international culture and narrows the circle of his activity and contacts. Cadre replacement is also made more difficult, which complicates the solution of the employment problem.

Supplementary measures have been taken in the republic over the last few years to improve conditions for the study of the Russian language in parallel with the native language. At the same time, a number of rural areas still suffer from an appreciable shortage of Russian language teachers or their training is inadequate, although the acuteness of the problem will perhaps diminish somewhat after this year's first wave of graduates from Dushanbe's Pedagogical Institute for Russian Language and Literature,

Of course, a high standard of students' general educational training, including fluency in the Russian language, will still not guarantee reinforcements for Tajikistan's working class. The fundamental essential here is to enhance the role of vocational and technical education. After all, a person with specialization or solid work skills would hardly last long in a modern industrial enterprise -- earnings would not be too high and labor satisfaction would be negative. The republic now has 85 vocational and technical schools with some 40,000 students. At first glance, this looks like a considerable figure, but a comparison with the national economy's needs for trained workers shows that three times that number is needed. The range of trades in which the vocational and technical schools provide training is also narrow: only 150 out of the 500 which are needed. The other workers are trained by enterprises and construction sites using the method of brief on-the-job instruction periods. The school reform envisages that the vocational and technical schools should become the main forge of workers, and this must be taken into account when determining their location and the scale and rate of development of the vocational and technical education system.

Meanwhile, some ministries and departments -- at both union and republic level -- fail to give due attention to strengthening the material and technical base of vocational and technical schools. For several years now, the construction of the vocational and technical school at the Rogunskaya GES has been postponed, although provision for it has been made in the estimates. What does "Tadzhikgidroenergostroy" -- the republic's largest construction organization -- expect? After all, the Rogunskaya GES is only the second of the future cluster of giant power stations planned for Vakhsh and Pyandzh; it is, so to speak, only the start of the extensive opening up of water power resources in which Tajikistan ranks second in the country after only the RSFSR. Will it become necessary to once more cast the net for cadres in other regions of the union? It was impossible to manage without doing so when work began at the Nurek GES; but what would happen now, and even more so in the future...? This, to a considerable extent, results in the creation of cadre shortages in one place and manpower surpluses in another.

The Paths of Migration

One of the most complex problems is to involve the population of Central Asia, and of Tajikistan in particular, in opening up new territories in the country. They are held back by the extensive family ties prevailing in their republic, and the inhabitants of southern regions are not always used to the climate in the regions that are being opened up. Migration is a process involving mainly young people; it is inappropriate to count on family people, and especially on families with many children, as the majority of families in the republic are. Nor do the hastily gathered volunteers stay on at the all-union Komsomol construction projects; the principle of "the plan at any cost," under which many Komsomol committees are still working, results in considerable moral and material costs.

But people must still be sent off, and everyone in the republic agrees with this. The only question is: Who should be sent where? Experience has shown that they should be sent primarily to vocational and technical schools in other parts of the country. Will they return? After all, Tajikistan's industry does need a trained work force. But some will probably stay behind. The figures speak for themselves: in 1983, 465 persons, or one in four, stayed behind.

The republic is not stopping at what has been achieved. Plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period provide that 8,000 persons will be sent annually to study at Russian and Ukrainian vocational and technical schools. Here, of course, general appeals are insufficient; you cannot just tell people to go. Paramount importance attaches to purposeful preparatory work which must concentrate on the young people's internationalist education. It is also necessary to show concern for making sure that the teenage boys and girls are clearly aware of migrants' labor and living conditions, with all their joys, needs, and problems. This means that new and complex tasks face party and Komsomol organizations, the schools, and the mass news media.

To put it briefly, the process of molding national detachments of the working class, when looked at on a broad scale, requires reliable ideological back up. It seems that these issues must also be reflected in the comprehensive republic program for ensuring the population's rational employment and the efficient utilization of labor resources in the period through the year 2000, which is being elaborated at full speed.

The regulation of migration within the republic is the basic goal of the measures envisaged by the program. But does the city always offer favorable living conditions for migrants from the villages?

It is recognized that by moving from one place to another, man seeks better conditions.

Nevertheless, the idea of what is better prevailing among the inhabitants of Central Asia cannot be measured by some union average. For example, many workers, especially "first generation" workers would like to have individual homes with a plot of land next to them. Quite often the city is unable to offer such conditions.

Matters are also complicated by the fact that many ministries often fail to give due attention to the construction of housing and social, and consumer services, and cultural projects. For the second straight 5-year plan, Yavan has remained a shunned city. It has no hospital or palace of culture and there is a shortage of creches and schools. The result is that out of the 2,900 graduates from vocational and technical schools sent to work at the Yavan electrochemical plant in 1978-1983, only 1,100 actually started work and even fewer -- 340 -- actually settled there. Such are the figures.

The cities' needs are also the needs of nearby villages, which form a single agglomeration with them. More and more people living in villages are not becoming involved in industry and construction. The city's successes and its prospects depend largely on the extent to which it has developed the network of consumer services, children's institutions, and stores.

This article has touched upon only a few of the problems concerning the molding of Tajikistan's national detachment of the working class. They are tied up with the republic's growing material and spiritual potential and, at the same time, its maximum utilization in the interests of the entire country.

"It is necessary," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "to increase each republic's potential for making an effective contribution to the development of the Soviet Union's economy as a single national economic complex. The interests of the whole people must, of course, be placed above all else here. This stems directly from our society's internationalist nature and our world outlook."

This approach and this approach alone -- when the problems are solved by everybody, as the Russians say, by the (Khashar), as the Tajiks say -- can guarantee success.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS MOSCOW DRAMA PERFORMANCE

OW200925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpts] The performance by the Russian Drama Theater of the Lithuanian SSR have ended in Moscow.

The auditorium of the M.N. Yermolova Theater, where the Russian Theater of Lithuania held its performances, was always crowded. Comrade Demichev, USSR minister of culture, attended one of the plays.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN CP CC MEETING

LD211018 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The meeting among all department managers of the republican oblast party committees took place at the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee poliburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the meeting. Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich Kunayev noted that permanently increasing the level of work on letters and documents at the party committees -- in this important branch of the all-party's work, which was noted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress -- is the result of the constant concern of the Central Committee and the personal attention of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

As a rule of administering the party's management at the working level through documents, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmetovich Kunayev noted the necessity of further increasing the party role and strengthening its control over the implementation of the decisions in order to fulfill plans and socialist pledges during all the years, especially the 4th year, of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to examine the letters and suggestions of workers as orderly as possible and to strive to eliminate the reasons for the complaints.

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN MINSK

LD201053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and speeches by Comrade Chernenko are being discussed by participants in the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR that opened in Minsk today.

The deputies will also examine measures for implementing the general education and vocational school reform.

SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTERS MEET IN UZBEKISTAN

GF191158 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The ministers of social security from the Soviet Central Asian Republics and the Kazakh SSR began a conference in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, on 18 June. The theme of this lofty conference covers the measures for further organizing the social aid given to families with numerous children and [word indistinct]. As in the rest of the Soviet Union, the state extends significant aid to families with numerous children in Uzbekistan.

PRAVDA COMPARISON ON CPSU WW II RESOLUTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June carries in its First Edition on the front page an unattributed report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee." The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 18 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... and the underground.

A great feat was achieved during the war years by working people in the rear. By their selfless labor, workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, engineers, and designers won the unprecedented... (picking up with paragraph six, line three, rewording, repunctuating);

Page R 6, line two, PRAVDA reads: ... Komsomol was a militant helper to the ... (subbing "militant" for "vital");

Page R 9, penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ... the socialist motherland. [PRAVDA ends, omitting final paragraph).

BRIEFS

LAW CODE PUBLICATION -- The Soviet Union plans to publish a code of laws in 10 volumes. The first volumes have already been printed. The changes in the legislation have been made in line with the country's new Constitution. The Constitution strengthened the guarantees of such important civil rights as the right to gainful employment, free education as well as old age social insurance. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

## MOSCOW COMMENTS ON PROGRESS OF FIELD WORK

LD202214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Commentary by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Text] Hay cutting is taking place on all the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration received today, about one-fifth of all grass crops was harvested in the first cutting.

Commenting on the statisticians' report at our request, Aleksandr Ivanovich Olyashev, chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows, and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that despite the late spring, which had an adverse effect on the ripening of grasses, harvesting rates are quite high at the moment, but rains are greatly complicating work. Rain is falling practically every day in the most diverse regions of the European part of the country. In these conditions, equipment is being switched to the procurement of silage and haylage. These can be laid even in wet weather. For example, about 16 million metric tons of haylage has now been procured in the country, and the laying-in of silage has started early. This work is bring carried out in the most organized way in Ukraine, Moldavia and Latvia. In this republic, for example, three-quarters of all grass crops have already been gathered, and 85 percent of the haylage requirement has already been procured.

Hay cutting is also taking place at a brisk rate in Belorussia. In Uzbekistan and other republics of central Asia, the second mowing of grasses -- mainly alfalfa -- has already begun. Altogether during the season, mowing machines will be going out into the fields growing this crop 5 to 6 times. Today, eight union republics are mowing and threshing grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirghizia, the most southernly part of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, have joined the farms of central Asia in starting the harvest of winter barley. Early potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries are arriving in industrial centers from southern regions.

## June Weather, Crop Status

PM201909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Orlova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of June, warm weather persisted over the greater part of the USSR's European territory, but it grew cooler in most areas in the last few days. During the 10 days as a whole, average air temperatures were 1-3 degrees above the perennial average in most areas, while in Moldavia, the western half of the Ukraine, and southern Belorussia, as well as in the northwest of the Urals region, they were close to the perennial average, and in the east of the urals region, they were 1-3 degrees lower. There was 11-30mm of rain during the entire 10-day period in the western half of the USSR's European area, and in the last few days on the rest of the territory.

Wheat entered the milky ripeness stage in the southern, eastern, and a number of the central oblasts of the Ukraine, the majority of the North Caucasus region, and the lower Volga. This stage was recorded for rye in the southeastern half of the Ukraine, the Central chernozem region, and the Volga region south of Saratov. On the rest of the territory, winter crops are flowering and forming ears.

Spring barley entered the milk ripeness stage in Zaporozhye Oblast, the south of Kherson, Donetsk, and Rostov Oblasts, and the North Caucasus. Ear formation began in early spring grain crops on the majority of Ukrainian territory (excluding western and northwestern oblasts), in the Central Chernozem Region, the south of Tula and Ryazan Oblasts, and the southern half of the Volga Region. Stem growth proceeded in these crops on the rest of the USSR's European territory; in the north and northeast they put out shoots. Growth continues in corn in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Chernozem Region, and the North Caucasus. Seven-nine leaves have formed and early sown plants have produced 11-13 leaves.

Everywhere in the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts, rice is in the third leaf and shoot stage, and in some places the tillering stage has been recorded on early crops.

In the extreme south of the Ukraine and the greater part of the North Caucasus region, potatoes began to flower. Flowers appeared on them in the greater part of the Ukraine (excluding western oblasts), as well as in Brest Oblast, in places in Belgorod and Kursk Oblasts, and in the northern half of Rostov Oblast. The northern frontier of the side shoot formation stage at the end of the 10 days extended along a line joining Riga, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kostroma, Gorkiy, Kazan, Kuybyshev, and Ufa. This stage is also being recorded in places in Vinnitsa, Cherkassy, Kirovograd, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. Shoots appeared on potatoes on the rest of the territory of the USSR's European part.

Flowers started to form on flax in the Ukraine (period of intensive stem growth). On the rest of the territory of the USSR's European part, the "branching" ("yelochka") stage continued on the flax.

Flowering of grasses was observed on the USSR's European territory south of a line joining Pskov, Kostroma, and Izhevsk.

In most farming areas of Siberia, cold weather with precipitation persisted. In west Siberia, stem growth is continuing in winter rye, and in the south it is forming ears. In the south of Tyumen and Omsk Oblasts, the southwest of Altay Kray, the south of East Siberia, as well as in Kustanay, Turgay, Tselinograd, Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, and East Kazakhstan Oblasts, spring grain crops took root, while earlier sown plants put out shoots. In the more northerly areas, shoots have been recorded on wheat, barley, and oats, and a third leaf has been recorded on early sown plants. Stem growth began on early spring grain crops in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts and in the south of Semipalatinsk Oblast.

Warm dry weather persisted on the greater part of the territory of the central Asian republics. In Turkmenistan and southern Tajikistan, winter wheat attained full ripeness; it reached the waxy ripeness stage in the rest of Tajikistan and in Uzbekistan, and the milky ripeness stage in Kirghizia. In southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, it is forming ears and flowering. Leaf formation continued on cotton; in most sown areas five-eight real leaves are being recorded, and buds are becoming established.

## CSA on Fodder Production

LD202227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The country's farms are continuing the laying-in of fodder. According to Central Statistical Administration data for the USSR for 18 June, sown and natural grasses have been cut in the first mowing over an area of 15.2 million hectares, including 10 million hectare for hay and haylage. Haymaking is proceeding in an organized way on many farms in the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Lithuania. Specialists are paying attention to the fact that many farms are not fully exploiting existing possibilities for the laying-in of this fodder.

In the Baltic area, the conditions of work are virtually the same everywhere but kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Estonia and Latvia have laid in significantly less hay than farms in Lithuania. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are replenishing supplies of haylage, artificially dried grass meal, and other artificially dried fodder.

## CSA on Harvesting Work

LD202249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Chronicle of harvesting work: The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reports that cereals have been reaped on 186,000 hectares and threshed on 168,000 hectares. Grain growers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Crimea Oblast and individual farms in Kirgizia and Krasnodar Kray are threshing winter barley and wheat. Farmers in the Central Asian republics and the Georgian SSR are gathering early potatoes and dispatching them to the country's industrial centers. Fodder preparation is proceeding at a high rate. The first cut of sown and meadow grasses has been reaped on 15.2 million hectares, including on 10 million hectares for hay and haylage.

SCIENTISTS MEET TO DISCUSS EDUCATION, IDEOLOGY

PM201050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Boost for the Scientific Quest"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 13 Jun -- The All-Union Scientific Conference "Philosophy (Methodological) Seminars: Experience, Problems, and Prospects for Development," started work here today.

The conference participants are discussing the problems of further improving the Marxist-Leninist education of the scientific and technical intelligentsia in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

The conference was addressed by A.P. Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom. A report "On the Tasks of Further Improving the Scientific and Technical Intelligentsia's Ideological and Political Training" was delivered by V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The conference participants heard reports from V.A. Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Siberian Department; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; and others.